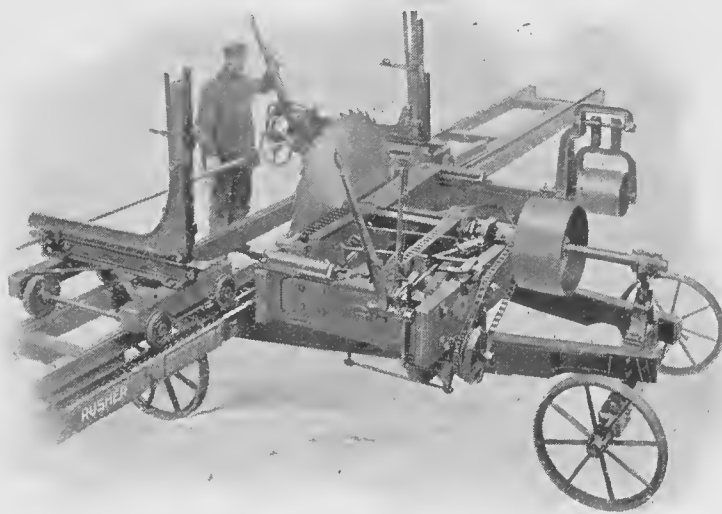


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It will saw from 10 to 15 thousand feet of lumber in 10 hours.



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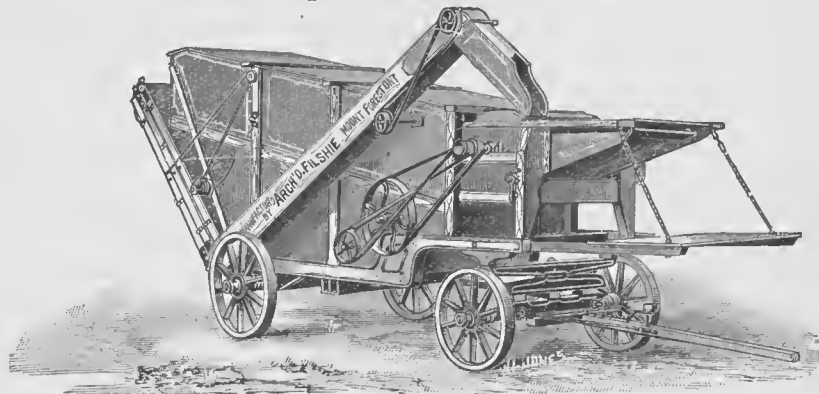
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Separator 33 x 50 at \$575.00 Separator 36 x 56 at \$600.00

We can supply you with Threshing Outfits at prices ranging from \$1,000 to \$4,000. If you want an Engine or Separator, or both, do not purchase until you see our prices. Our traveller will be pleased to call on you.

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THE BRANDON MACHINE WORKS CO., Ltd., Rosser Ave., BRANDON

THRESHERMEN

Insure Your
Rigs in

The Occidental Fire Insurance Co.

Full Government Deposit.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$500,000.00.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MANITOBA.

AGENTS WANTED in Unrepresented Districts.

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A Month of Plowing

STILL AHEAD OF US.

NOTHING LIKE GOOD EQUIPMENT.

WE OFFER THE GREATEST VARIETY AND HIGHEST QUALITY OF PLOWS IN THE MARKET.

VERITY

"VICTORIA" GANGS and SULKIES.

"IMPERIAL" Two and Three Furrow.

DISCS, One, Two and Three Furrow.



The above is cut of the VERITY PLOW CO.'S WORKS at Brantford, one of the largest, best equipped and up-to-date factories on the continent, and the largest in the British Empire.

The Massey-Harris Co. are Sole Selling Agents for their Entire Output.

SLEIGHS SUGGEST WINTER

But it is only a couple of months distant and we want to remind you that

The Massey-Harris Farm Sleigh has no Equal.

THOUSANDS OF SETS SOLD EVERY SEASON.

We shall also be handling a full line of the celebrated Cutters and Sleighs of the Wm. Gray & Sons Co. manufacture, of Chatham.

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MANITOBA AND N.W.T.

ESTABLISHED 1882

THE NORTH-WEST FARMER

Issued Semi-Monthly at Winnipeg, Man.

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER. STOCK RAISER. DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME

VOL. 21, No. 19
WHOLE No. 294

WINNIPEG, CANADA, OCTOBER 6, 1902.

\$1 a Year in
advance



—Native wild grapes were this year offered on the Winnipeg market.

—In the United States there are 2,288,000 voters who can neither read nor write.

—There was a light fall of September snow at quite a number of Alberta points.

—The Edmonton Bulletin estimates the crop yield of that district to amount to 4,000,000 bushels.

—Large shipments of general freight will go by the first boat of the Canadian line to South Africa.

—It was estimated recently that 102 threshing machines were at work within eighteen miles of Portage la Prairie.

—W. J. Tudge has been negotiating for a pork packing and cold storage plant to be erected on his property at Wapella.

—A collection of grains for exhibition next year at the Tokio, Japan, and St. Louis fairs is being made in the Territories.

—A company is seeking incorporation to erect a flour mill at Nelson, B. C., all the wheat for which will be brought from the Territories.

—Half a million acres of land have been sold by the C. P. R. in Alberta this year, of which the greater proportion is in the Edmonton district.

—Carberry holds a summer fair for its exhibition of live stock. This year it is also to have a fall fair for the roots, grain, vegetables and dairy classes.

—There are no poorhouses in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific. If there were, they would soon have to go out of business for want of patrons.

—A block of 100,000 acres of land on Hoodoo Plains, south of Rosthern, has been sold to a Minnesota Roman Catholic German colony. It is expected that at least 500 families will move on to it in the spring.

—One of the large buyers of wool has estimated that the wool clip of the range country of Western Assiniboia and Southern Alberta has this year been about 1,100,000 lbs., as against 500,000 lbs. last year.

—Knight & Sons, the wealthy Mormon family who commenced ranching south of Lethbridge some two or three years ago, will this fall make a turn-off of 1,000 cattle and upwards of 10,000 sheep. The Alberta Land & Stock Co., of the same part of the country, will sell an equal number of sheep.

—So many men have been shot in mistake for deer down in Quebec that a Montreal paper has concluded the rule of hunters must be, "In case of doubt, shoot; and if it isn't a deer the fact will come out at the inquest."

—In 1901 there was not, according to the official returns, one death of a passenger travelling on the railways in the United Kingdom—England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

—Statisticians have computed the total trade of the world to be \$23,800,000,000. Of this amount Great Britain and her colonies do nearly seven billions; Germany is second with \$2,618,000,000; and the United States third with \$2,118,260,000.

—At Morden recently a bailiff called on a local grain buyer on professional business and in the course of discussion over the matter in hand drew a revolver with which to emphasize his argument. This line of argument was not approved by the local magistrate, who fined the bailiff \$25 and costs.

—The Department of Agriculture for the U. S. is now giving free board to a number of bright, healthy young fellows, solely to test upon them the effects of various foods, food preservatives, food colorings, and the like. Every meal is a mystery to those boarders.

—Arrangements have been made for the erection of a flour mill at Medicine Hat. Up to three or four years ago all the wheat raised in that district did not exceed a very few acres, but the wetness of the last few seasons has given good crops, and now quite a few men have land broken.

—The latest thing in fall fair prizes is that donated by a firm of Spokane lawyers, who offer to the winner \$50 worth of their professional services whenever he or she wants to secure a divorce! This opens an altogether new avenue for donors. The doctor can offer a free amputation for first prize, while for second some minister could promise to conduct a funeral or marriage service without a fee.



RESIDENCE OF F. W. GODSAL, COWLEY RANCH, PINCHER CREEK, ALTA.

This beautiful ranch home is fitted with an aermotor windmill, hot and cold water system, acetylene gas and electric bells.

—Alfred Galloway, a young farmer living south of Pilot Mound, was recently burned to death while attempting to fight a prairie fire which swept across from beyond the boundary line.

—A seat on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange is now an article of fancy value. The price has been twice raised within a short time. The last jump was from \$500 to \$1,000.

—G. W. Chevin's threshing gang went after the Western record on Saturday at the Williamson farm, Roseland, and threshed 2,450 bushels of oats on Saturday afternoon. A pretty good sized half day's work.—Brandon Times.

—According to recent returns made in the United States, only one railway passenger in every 2,153,469 is killed each year, but one out of every 400 employees of the railway is killed and one in every 26 is injured. This is the price at which safety is purchased.

—A boy working in a large factory at Chicago had two-thirds of his skin scalded off of him recently. About two hundred of his comrades have each agreed to part with a portion of their own skin to be grafted on him in sections as fast as the job can be properly done.

—The farmers and business men of Macgregor are taking steps towards petitioning the provincial government for legislation to enable the east half of the Municipality of North Norfolk to grant a bonus for the erection of a new flour mill to replace the one recently destroyed by fire.

—Professor Robertson is making arrangements for a number of consolidated rural school districts throughout the more thickly settled districts of the east. The consolidated rural school is an outgrowth of the manual training school for country points and the funds for the trial of such schools is provided by Sir Wm. Macdonald.

—Pincher Creek, Alta., is looking for the right man to go there and erect a flour mill. This district led the way in the Alberta experiments in fall wheat growing, and so much land is now being sown to this grain that it is felt the district should manufacture its own flour at home. It is estimated that about forty or fifty carloads of fall wheat have been raised this year.

—A farmer at High Bluff got into high words with his hired man the other day and appears to have administered a little chastisement, after which the man left and sued for his wages, which were awarded him by the Portage magistrates. A charge of assault was also made and the farmer paid another \$2 and costs. It is not good law to take the law in your own hands when a hired man does not suit you.

—The Okanagan valley in British Columbia is a fertile spot where almost all sorts of tropical products can be raised, as will be seen from the following item taken from one of our western exchanges: "An Okanagan man's garden was located on a side hill. He went out to get some potatoes for dinner and in prying a large potato out of the ground it got away from him and rolled down the side of the hill and wrecked his residence. The next day one of his large watermelons was kicked by a horse and sprung a leak and the juice drowned seventeen of his wife's ducks before they could get out of the way."

—The Boer generals in Europe, having failed in their conference with Secretary Chamberlain to open up the terms of surrender for discussion in the hope of securing more favorable terms, have appealed to the world for aid in rebuilding their homes. One would have thought that a people who have shown such bravery would have accepted with equal fortitude the results of their own action in declaring war, instead of turning mendicant and begging from the world. They seem to forget in their appeal that their homes are not the only ones that need rebuilding and that the loyalists throughout the land whose homes they destroyed are apt to suffer more than they. Now that the pinch of actual work is before them the Boers are ready to beg rather than work. It does not stand to their credit.



The Packing House Combine.

In last issue it was reported that the packing houses in the United States had formed a combine. In a recent press dispatch from Chicago it is stated that the project has been abandoned for the present at least. The decision not to complete the combination is due in a large degree to the attitude of the national administration towards trusts, as outlined by President Roosevelt, in his recent speeches, and to the possibility that in the event of a consolidation congress might remove the tariff on cattle. It was learned that at a final meeting of the heads of the firms known as the "big four" packing houses in Chicago it was agreed to end all negotiations at once. This was followed by an order issued from the office of Swift & Co., that the firm's employees should immediately discontinue the inventory of property and stock which had been ordered and started for the purpose of tabulating a report of the financial condition for the company, which was to have been used as a basis of the division of shares in the combine.

A Winter's Work with Horses.

The other day we were at a farm in Southern Manitoba whose owner pays considerable attention to horse breeding and horse dealing. He usually tries to carry sufficient stock upon his farm during the winter to use all the rough feed available and to provide employment for such help as it is necessary to keep during the summer months.

His programme for this season is to secure a carload of horses from the Western ranges this fall, handle and feed them during the winter and place them on the market in the spring, broken and ready for the farmers' spring work.

The scheme appealed to us as a good common sense one, and we hope it will net its undertaker a nice winter's profit. The prices of horses, even at such points as Medicine Hat and Maledod, are now pretty high, but with figures in Manitoba next spring anything like those which have ruled all this season we think there is still room for a little money to be made in turning them over, if the business is done on anything like a right basis.

Another point is that a great many consignments of these horses are brought into Manitoba in midsummer, when many farmers have not the time to spend upon their handling, which should be done in order to break to work in the right way. The result is that for the first season in many cases very little good can be got from the new animal. We think that by proper handling while the snow is on the ground, and right preparations for work in the way of feeding and care, more satisfaction and almost a year's more work will be had than if the horses be brought in the following May.

We wonder how many of our farmers who are now depending almost altogether on grain growing for their profits could do a little of this sort of work during the winter and find it to give them good profit in a direct way, as well as to be a contributory factor in the maintenance of the fertility of the farm.

The Medicine Hat News estimates that over six hundred carloads of beef cattle and twenty-five carloads of mutton sheep will be shipped from that point this fall.

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Introducer and grower of Western Rye Grass. Being overstocked, I will offer for the next month some bulls, nine months to two years old, which should draw attention. Also two litters of Yorksire pigs ready to wean. Come and see them. Farm one mile from station.

J. T. ELLIOTT, Live Stock Auctioneer, Bois-Sevian, Man. Have been and am now booked for the best sales of high classed stock held in Manitoba. Thoroughly acquainted with individual merit and pedigree. Write me before claiming dates. Terms reasonable.

HEIFER OR BULL CALVES.—Your choice can be had from your cows by using my method. Try it 18 months. If of value, then pay me. Write for terms. Wm. Gordy Tilghman, Palatka, Fla.

McPHERSON BROS., Calgary, Alta., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle and Draft Horses. Choice young bulls and well broken matched teams, 2300 to 3200. Correspondence solicited.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Southdowns, Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty from the best strains in U. S.

A. A. TITUS, Riveredge Farm, Napinka, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Standardbred horses. Herd headed by Sittytton Stamp (imported). cows by Windsor (imported).

JAS. GLENNIE, Longburn, Man., importer and Breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

J. H. KINNEAR & SON, Souris, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Imp. Baron's Pride, herd bull. B. P. Rock eggs and Bronze Turkey eggs for sale.

A. R. DOUGLAS, Franklin, Man., breeder of large English Berkshire swine. Young stock for sale. Booking orders for spring pigs. Prices right.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. John Turner, Carroll, Man.

W. H. THOMPSON, East Selkirk, Manitoba. For sale—Several first-prize Cotswold, Oxford Down and Dorset Horned rams.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Imperial Hero (26120). Three young bulls for sale.

WM. M. CHAMPION, Reaburn, Man., Ayrshires and Berkshires. W. P. Rocks only fowl kept. Young stock for sale.

FINLAY McRAE, Brandon, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. An extra good stock bull and four bull calves for sale.

A. J. MORRISON, breeders of Shorthorns. Carman P.O., Homewood Station on St. Charles branch C.N.R.

H. L. McDIARMID, Headingly, Man., breeder of Berkshires, Tamworths and Yorkshires. Stock for sale.

D. VAN VORIS, 486 Maryland Ave., Winnipeg. Breeder and importer prize Belgian Hares and Red Caps. Young stock for sale, \$2.00 pair.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nation Mills, P.Q., importers and breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont., importers and breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

JOHN LAWRENCE, Maple Grove Ranch, Maple Creek, N.W.T., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Saddle and General Purpose Horses.

JAMES D. BROOKS, Plum Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale.

A. CUMMING, Rosebank Farm, Lone Tree, Man., Polled Angus Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Both sex for sale. Write.

D. E. CORBETT, Swan Lake, Man., breeder of Shropshires. A few nice shearing rams and ram lambs; also ewes.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Assa., Polled Angus Cattle, Victoria's Queen mothers, Charmers, Mayflowers, etc.

W. E. BALDWIN, Manitou, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine from imported stock. Orders booked for fall delivery.

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, Yorkshire Swine and Black Minorca Poultry.

A. T. BARTLEMAN, Wapella, Assa., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Three June litters, also three sows. Nov. litter also. B. Rock eggs.

JAS. J. STEWART, Gladstone, Man., breeder of Improved large English Yorkshires. Prices reasonable.

THOS. MCCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

JAMES L. WANNOP, Creelford, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Bulls and heifers for sale.

ALEX. STEVENSON, Brookside Farm, Killarney, Man. Shorthorn stock for sale.

L. A. BRADLEY, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Tamworths. Young pigs for sale.

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Correspondence Solicited.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicester. Stock for sale.

G. & W. BENNIE, Castleberry, Man., Shorthorns and Clydes. Young stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenhoro, Man., Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young stock for sale.

S. WHITMAN, Souris, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Young Pigs for sale.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

WM. J. MILLER, Solsgirth, Man. Hereford Cattle.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young Stock for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Assa., breeder Polled Angus and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshire Swine.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Keyes, Man., has fine pure-bred Berkshires always for sale.

JOHN WALLACE, Cartwright, Man., breeder of high-class Herefords.

O. I. C. SWINE A. E. Thompson, Wakopa, Manitoba.

J. M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa., breeder of Clydesdales.

ALEX WOOD, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

JOHN LOGAN, Murehison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

W. FOSTER, Napinka, Man., breeder of Tamworth swine. Young pigs for sale.

WANT, SALE, EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

For Sale—500 head of sheep, principally ewes and lambs. Apply George M. Webb, Regina, Assa. 14-19

For Sale—A Shetland pony stallion, 350 lbs., broken to saddle and harness, price \$65. G. E. Goddard, Cochrane, Alta.

For Sale—One Clyde stallion, registered horse and weighs 1900 lbs.; good action. Will sell cheap. J. Cherry, Souris. 14

Wanted to Purchase—A second-hand English saddle, give description and name price. Address P.O. Box 1249, Winnipeg, Man. 18-19

For Sale—Wolf Hound pups, \$5 per pair, f.o.b. at Swan Lake. Apply to Geo. E. Holland, Norway, Man. 17-22

For Sale—10 choice shearing lambs, 20 choice ram lambs. All registered Oxford. Apply to Jos. B. Jickling, Carman, Man.

For Sale—A few Berkshire and Chester White boars, \$15 each, fit for service. Cotswold ram lambs and Toulouse geese cheap if taken soon. A. B. Smith, Moosomin, Assa.

For Sale—Eight-horse sweep power and 30-inch cylinder separator, on trucks, suitable for farmers' own use. Apply Bargain, Box 285, Brandon, Man. 16-19

Three Shorthorn Bulls for Sale—All rising two. Apply Foreman, Castle Farm, Teulon, Man. 14

For Sale—First-class farm horses in teams or carloads. Parties wanting Indian ponies can be supplied by carload. John Clark, Jr., Crowfoot, Alta. 13-20

Situation Wanted—Young man, thoroughly experienced in farm work, wishes engagement with farmer for coming year. Win. Donald, Rosser, Man. 19

Wishes Engagement as Threshing Engineer—Would like to secure engagement running threshing engine. All parties writing must state wages. Chas. W. Hampshire, Stratton Station, Rainy River, Ontario. 19

For Sale or Exchange—Clydesdale stallion, sound, smooth, guaranteed, registered No. 6323. Can be seen at Coal Harbor, North Dakota. Also young grades, draft bred, cheap. Address owner, F. C. Miller, Mitchellville, Iowa. 19-20

For Sale—Threshing outfit, Sawyer-Massey traction engine, 20 h.p., American Advance separator, 40 x 60, automatic weigher and bagger, tanks, pumps and hose. In good working order. Apply to G. P. Wastie, Oak Bluff, Man.

Wanted—In every municipality in Manitoba and Northwest, a resident farmer to sell our teas to consumers in his own district. If you are interested, write for information. East India Tea Co., 559 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man. 18-23

Wanted—Smart salesman to sell nursery stock in every district in Canada. Terms liberal. Anyone earning less than \$1,000 a year should write us for terms. Special inducement to men who can only spend part of time at the business. Apply now. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

Farm for Sale—640 acres, Tp. 16, R. 31 W., Hillburn District, 11 miles north of Ired Jacket. Will be within two miles of station on new C.P.R. branch out of Kirkella. 80 acres fenced, balance under cultivation, good frame house, 20 x 28, kitchen, stone stable, granary, etc. For further particulars and price apply to Wm. Sanderson, Maple Creek, Assa.

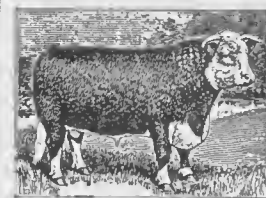
WANTED Reliable Men in every locality throughout Canada to introduce our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, long roads and all conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary \$60.00 per month and expenses, not to exceed \$2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, honest, reliable men. No experience needful. Write for full particulars.

THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

POPLAR GROVE

HEREFORDS

The Famous Prize-Winning Herd of Western Canada.



Cows,
Heifers
and
Bulls

FOR SALE

J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.

ALBERTA BRED SHORTHORNS

We have 100 head of pure-bred Scotch Shorthorns. The herd is headed by Jubilee—28858—imported. Our yearlings made the highest average at Calgary sale, May, 1902.

Visitors welcome, and met by appointment at Cowley Station.

MEAD BROS.,
Pincher Creek, Alta.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires



I have for sale my stock bull Masterpiece (23750), red roan and a sure stock getter. He is by Grand Sweep (imp.). Also three young bulls by Masterpiece. Improved Yorkshire sows with pig and boars fit for service, also young spring pigs. White Plymouth Rock eggs. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

JAS. BRAY,
Oak Grove Farm, LONGBURN, MAN.



D. McBETH,
OAK LAKE, MAN.

BREEDER OF
CLYDESDALES
and
SHORTHORNS

Have a few Clydesdale fillies and young Shorthorn bulls for sale. Breeding and prices right. Correspondence solicited.



A number of remarkably fine young

English Berkshires
Mammoth Bronze Turkeys
B. P. Rock Cockerels

They will satisfy any reasonable person.
Write

WM. KITSON, - Burnside, Man.

NO HUMBAG 5 PERFECT INSTRUMENTS in 1 Humane Swine V. Stock Marker and Calf Dehorner. Scope swine of all ages from rooting. Makes 48 different ear marks, all sizes, with same blade. Extracts Horns. Testimonials free. Price \$1.50 or send \$1 for trial; if it works, send balance. Pat'd U.S. May 6, '02 for 17 yrs; Canada Dec. 17, '01, 18 yrs. FARMER BRIGHTON, Fairfield, Iowa, U. S.

Education of the Colt.

The following article on the above subject is so full of good sound sense that it is reproduced in full from an American exchange. It is just in line with the address of Dr. J. C. Curryer at the live stock conventions last February:

Education is as necessary for a colt as for the boy who will ride or drive him after a while. A colt should be "broken" no more than the boy. Train both in the way they should go and they will not depart from it. Begin early to train the colt. The only safe horse is one that has never been otherwise. It is as easy to cast a devil out of a man as out of a horse. The devil should never be permitted to enter either.

In educating a colt begin to handle it as soon as you can get to it, and continue to do so. The colt will then be unable to discriminate between its owner and its dam. The one affords it milk and the other lumps of sugar or other dainties, and then either the mother or the owner can handle it at will.

When the colt is only a few weeks old, put a halter on it, and by easy stages teach it to lead and turn; rub it down with a horse-cloth; then lay the cloth on its back. Next use a larger cloth and a still larger. Then lay a horse-blanket on its back, girth it on. Place a small boy on its back—take the boy off if there is any indication of uneasiness. Put the boy on again next day, and the next day lead the colt about with the boy on his back. After this the boy will always be ready for a



THE NUCLEUS OF A COMING CITY.
Melfort, in the famous Carrot River Valley, Sask.

ness appears. In discussing questions with a colt never use a club. Moral suasion is better. If the colt is so treated as never to do anything vicious he will soon act upon the theory that he can do no wrong, and then as long as he has rational treatment he will be perfectly safe entrusted with women or children.

Ranching in Southern Alberta.

Dr. McEachren, vice-president and manager of the Walrond Rancho Co., has been interviewed at Calgary by the Herald. He has been interested in the business for twenty years and therefore his views are worth reproducing. He says "in that time the conditions have changed a great deal. We have organized more and we have taken to feed-

contracting for with other ranchers who feed for us. They must provide one ton of hay for every head of cattle they winter for us.

"Of course, the necessity for winter feeding varies greatly, but warned by the experience of past dry seasons we have now prepared for winter feeding by putting 400 acres under cultivation, chiefly bromus, which has succeeded well, and green oats. We have tried a little Western rye grass this year, and it looks very well. We had also provided for irrigating 600 acres, but so far we have not needed this. In addition we have 600 acres fenced, where the prairie hay is made, and in course of time we will have this cultivated also. We make it a rule to feed all our calves and stockers purchased outside. Of the latter we buy about 1,000 head a year. In addition we feed any poor cows and

weight was 1,480 lbs. I believe it is better to keep steers until that age. They get into better condition, more weight, and stand shipment better. Of course, sometimes people are not in a position to keep them until they are four."

The rapid influx of settlers into the Pinecher Creek district is doing a good deal to spoil it for ranching, and the Doctor thinks that eventually they may have to use their present land mainly for breeding and take their feeding steers away north to be fattened.

The idea of making the West a breeding ground for army remounts is not a safe one to bank on, and it is only in some rare emergency such as the late South African war that the Doctor thinks Britain would come here to buy, and what we cannot regularly find a market for is not a safe line to breed on.

Changes on the Range.

Our American exchanges are noting the rapid changes coming over the Western outlook. One of them says:

"A dozen years ago a Texas ranchman asserted that twenty five acres of grass land was insufficient for the fattening of one steer for marketing. Last month an equally successful rancher of Oklahoma allowed three acres for each of his eight thousand head, and said that this is really a half acre in excess of actual need. He says that the range steer of to-day fattens easier than the longhorns of frontier days. Better blood has been bred into the stock cattle.

"The cattle ranch of the present era



PLOWING ON THE FARM OF JOHN YOUNG, THREE MILES NORTH-EAST OF CYPRESS RIVER, MAN.

ride. Put on the bridle, and still lead for a while. Then let the boy ride him free.

By the time the colt is a year old it will be perfectly gentle, and will wear a saddle and a boy with apparent pleasure. Put a halter on the colt and hitch him by the side of the old buggy horse and drive him around a few times. Put some light harness on him and drive about some more. After a few such lessons he may be hitched double and given some more lessons.

To teach him to work to a buggy, put the harness on and lead him around the buggy; let him bump against it and step over the shafts. Pull the buggy up until he is between the shafts—pull the buggy up a little further; put the shafts in the loops. Lead the colt forward, pulling the buggy along by the shaft. Let the shafts drop; pick them up and do it all over. The next day repeat the operation. Then hitch the traces, and lead the colt, having a confederate push the buggy along so the colt will not have to pull. Let the traces tighten gradually, and soon the colt will be pulling the buggy along. Lead him a while, then fall back by his side holding the reins; then a little further back. Drive him along; he is all right. Drive around, unhitch, and next day repeat the lesson, and close it by getting into the buggy and driving around for a time. Then the thing is done.

Judgment is required to know just how much advancement has been made. The colt should never be frightened. Always stop when the least sign of uneasi-

ing more. At the present time we have from ten to eleven thousand head of cattle, and sold our stock of this year for \$52 a head. We had not as many this year as we will have next; the old Walrond Rancho Co. had ceased breeding and we have to pick up. This year our brand will be on about 2,000 calves and we will have from 1,500 to 1,800 head of cattle to sell next year. At the present time we are providing about 2,000 tons of hay for feeding. 1,300 tons of this we have grown ourselves, 700 tons we are

young cows with the late calves we may have.

"This year's price of \$52 a head was the best we had for 15 years. Of course our cattle are 4-year-olds. We have 175 pedigreed bulls, Shorthorns and Galloways, besides a number of range bulls of our own breeding. To the quality of the bulls great attention should be paid, as it ensures good individuals and heavy weights. Last year a train load of 4-year-old steers from this stock was shipped to the Klondike, and their average

is not a cattle ranch at all, but a farm run on a large scale. Take a 50,000-acre tract of land, used primarily as a cattle ranch. Not less than 15,000 acres of this will be in cultivation, sown to wheat, oats, corn, and millet, while at least 5,000 acres will be sown to alfalfa. The remainder is pasture land.

"Old stock raisers would have scouted the idea of sowing their range in cereals for feeding purposes. Instead, they would have changed the cattle about from one part of the country to another, seeking fresh range instead of striving to make fresh fields at home. But the custom of driving steers to fattening pastures has been tried and found wanting.

"The fields change in aspect. Instead of finding only cowboys upon the ranch of the present time, there are many farm hands; men who know nothing about riding a bucking broncho or roping a racing steer. And the cowboys must understand farming, for during the dull season of guarding the herds, generally midsummer, there is work for them in the fields. Tenderfeet who imagine the ranching section of the West in these days to be populated entirely with cowboys, booted and spurred, are in error, for no gentler or milder-mannered type of workman may be found anywhere than the young fellows who now make cattle herding and farming a business."



HORSE BARN ON THE FARM OF REGINALD BEATTY, PIONEER OF MELFORT DISTRICT, SASK.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.

Well Bred Hogs Pay.

By W. L. Trann, Crystal City.

One thing that hinders many farmers from making a good profit on their farms is keeping scrub instead of well-bred stock. No one who has ever tried feeding a Poland China or a Tamworth hog in the same pen with a scrub needs anything else to convince him of this. A good pure-bred will simply return twice the increase for the same amount of feed that the scrub will. This is a matter of far greater importance than most people think. There is no money in scrub stock, and the sooner this is universally known the better it will be for the country. We feel and realize the fact that Manitoba loses thousands of dollars each year by feeding inferior hogs. There is a large number of hogs now being fed in Manitoba that will not pay for half the feed and care given them.

Just why this is so is hard to explain when we know that there is a fair profit in good hogs, and that a good sow and boar can now be purchased so cheaply and soon stock any farm with first-class swine. A good brood sow can be purchased for from \$18 to \$30, and on an average will farrow from six to ten pigs at a litter. A good boar pig can be had for \$12 to \$20, and from 25 to 90 per cent. of the feed now consumed can be saved thereby. This alone would bring good hogs by the dozen.

This is not all. If you do not want to advertise your stock for breeding purposes you can sell all your surplus pigs to neighbors at from six to eight cents per pound.

We have tried several experiments with good Poland China pigs and good scrubs and found from \$3.50 to \$4.00 difference per head in a year. Now this would make a difference of from \$30 to \$40 between a scrub sow and a good sow in a year, when we remember that a sow will produce two litters a year.

A number of breeds of swine are now bred for early maturity, and need not be kept until a year old to mature, but can be kept six or eight months and turned off to top the market or put in the smoke-house to make the sweetest and best bacon. The pigs can be turned off to neighbors at from \$3 to \$5 each at from four to six weeks old, or fed for the spring market as may be desired. Do not forget that extra attention is what makes the extra profit, especially during the winter months.

Now, young man, are you in the old rut? Are you breeding that old roached back scrub? If so, pull out this fall while you yet have time to make preparations for next year by buying a pure-bred sow, or sows and a good boar to breed next summer for a fall litter. Don't fail to get a good pedigree with what you buy, as it will induce your local patrons to buy from you at good, if not fancy, prices.

As a rule when twin calves are dropped male and female, one or both of those twins are barren. A remarkable exception to this rule is reported in the Agricultural Journal, of Victoria, Australia. A pure-bred Ayrshire cow owned by J. W. Anderson, of Tower Hill Park, gave birth to twins—male and female. The bull when old enough was placed on one of Mr. Anderson's dairy farms and the first season (1902) 12 of the cows gave birth to twins. The future of this bull and his progeny will be watched with interest.

We have not advanced the price of our tobaccos. Amber smoking tobacco, Bobs, Currency and Fair Play chewing tobaccos are the same size and price to the consumer as formerly. We have also extended the time for the redemption of Snowshoe tags to January 1st, 1904.

EMPIRE TOBACCO CO.,
Limited. 19-

J. A. S. MACMILLAN

Importer and Breeder of

High-Class Stallions

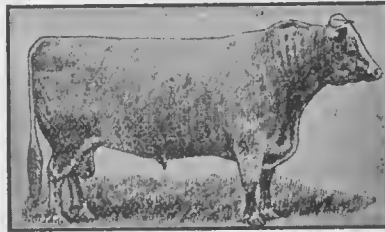
The new importation for the coming season comprises many winners. Mares and fillies always for sale.

Prices right. Terms easy. For full particulars apply

Box 483, BRANDON, MANITOBA

Stallions are to be seen at Macmillan's Stable (late Douglas'), 12 St., Brandon.

PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM,
Crystal City, Man.
THOS. GREENWAY, Proprietor



CYLEDSDALES—Two stallion colts, 9 mos. and 16 mos., for sale.

SHORTHORNS—Herd headed by Judge and Sittytan Hero 7th, sweepstake bull at Winnipeg, 1900 and 1901.

AYRSHIRES—Of best quality, headed by Surprise of Burnside, sweepstake bull in Manitoba for 3 years.

Young stock of both breeds for sale. Prices and quality right.

BERKSHIRES—Headed by unbeaten boar Victor and Black Chief.

YORKSHIRES—Headed by sweepstake boar Dreyfus and Dan of Prairie Home.

Orders booked now for Spring Pigs.

SHROPSHIRE—All ages and sexes for sale. Farm 1 mile from station. Visitors welcome.

Address all correspondence to WALDO GREENWAY.

HORSES!**HORSES!****HORSES!**

The Bow River Horse Ranch Proprietors, retiring from breeding, will sell their fine bunch of mares, 3 years old and upwards, 1100 to 1300 lbs., singly or by the carload, with colts at foot or dry; also the geldings, broken or unbroken. All the mares are stunted to Clydes, Shires or French Coach Horses of the best blood procurable. Steers taken in exchange.

G. E. GODDARD,
Cochrane, Alta.



Yearling and 2-year-old Bulls and Heifers by my champion bull, Topsman's Duke and imported Nobleman. One of these is Lord Roberts, by Nobleman, out of \$1,000 Jenny Lind. I must part with both these great bulls because their own stock is growing up. Write early. Both are sure stock getters.

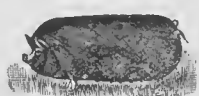
J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Bull and heifers of all ages for sale. 300 head to select from. Farm 3 miles from Deleau and 10 miles from Oak Lake.
JAS. O. MCGREGOR,
BRANDON P.O., MAN.

THE HOME BANK FARM HERD OF

Large English Berkshires are still to the front. Some grand sows bred for the spring trade. Now booking orders. Write for prices or call and see them.



JOSEPH LAIDLER,
Neepawa, Man.

SHORTHORNS LANDAZAR STOCK FARM.

Bulls all sold. Are offering a few good cows and heifers for a short time to come.

D. HYSOP & SON, Box 103,
KILLARNEY, MAN.

THE BOUNDARY SHOW AND BREEDING HERD**Poland China and Model Tamworth Hogs**

Will be headquarters for herd leaders during 1902. We will have pigs sired by seven different hogs and of March, April, May and June farrow. Now, if you want to be in the 20th century style and own a pig that has got size and bone combined with style and finish, send your order to

W. L. TRANN, Crystal City, Man.

The Gold Standard Herd

Has been strengthened by new importations of some of the very best blood known to the Berkshire breed. Sow due to farrow every month from December to May. Orders solicited for pigs of either sex. Pairs and trios unrelated. A few August pigs still for sale, but am sold out of all pigs old enough for breeding this fall. Address—

J. A. MCGILL,
NEEPAWA, MAN

Thorndale Stock Farm

24 SHORTHORN BULLS
30 " FEMALES

For sale. They are a good strong lot. Write to
JOHN S. ROBSON,
Manitou, Man.

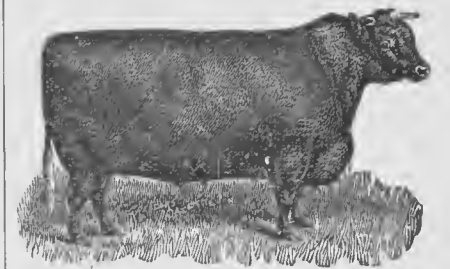
**REGISTERED****SHORTHORNS**

FOR SALE
Males and females of all ages. Prices away down, with terms to suit purchasers.
WALTER JAMES, Rosser, Man.

SPRUCE BANK STOCK FARM
Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Swine, White Wyandotte Poultry. Young hulls, cockerels and swins of all ages for sale.
R. L. LANG, Proprietor, Oak Lake, Man.

Marchmont Herd**Scotch-Bred Shorthorns**

Sweepstakes winners, male and female, 1901. Home bred Shorthorne bred here.



Five Yearling Bulls from 12 to 20 months. Sixteen Bull Calves, including two imported in dam. "Prince Alpine" (imp.) and "Bar-rister" (imp.) head a herd of 80 Scotch bred Shorthorns.

W. S. LISTER, - Middlechurch, P.O.
(Seven miles north of Winnipeg. Telephone connection).



PURVES THOMSON,
Pilot Mound, Man.

For Sale—8 Shorthorn bull calves about 11 months old, exceedingly good ones. Some fine young show cows and heifers, all from Caithness. Two pure bred Clydesdale yearling stallions, one from imported Prince Patrick, also some grand young imported mares and home bred fillies at reasonable prices.



F. W. GREEN,
Moosejaw, Assa.

SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Royal Aberdeen and containing about twenty choice females. Several young Bulls for sale.

PEDIGREED COLLIE DOGS.

Pedigreed Scotch Collies (sable)—A number of hitch puppies for sale during next month at \$5 each. Also several brood bitches. Fox Terriers—all ages, both sex.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—25 hens and 2 cock birds, one bred by S. Butterfield, Windsor, Ont.

W. J. LUMSDEN, Hanlan, Man.



MELROSE STOCK FARM.

Scotch Shorthorns Choice Clydesdales

FOR SALE—A number of choice young bulls; young heifers and cows in calf; and a few Clydes of both sexes.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, - Hamiota, Man

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS
The grand imported Scotch Clyde Stallion, 2572, guaranteed sound and sure, also some AI young stock.
A. & J. CHADBURN,
Ralphton, Man.

ELYSEE STOCK FARM
J. G. WASHINGTON, Ninga, Man
Breeder of

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES**Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers FOR SALE**

The get of Golden Measure (imp.), 26057 (72615), whose stock has brought higher prices by public auction than that of any other bull in Canada during the last 25 years, or the get of Lord Stanley II., the greatest stock bull that Russell's great herd ever produced.

Clydesdale Stallions, Mares and Fillies, all ages, for Sale

Improved Farms for Sale or to Rent
Write or Wire

J. E. SMITH, Box 274,
BRANDON, MAN.

FARNHAM FARM OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

A carload of strong vigorous yearling ram at ranchmen's prices. A few top rams to head flocks, 50 yearling and two-year-old ewes, 100 extra ram and ewe lambs by imported sires. All registered in the A. O. D. R. A. Prices reasonable.

HENRY ARKELL, Arkell, Ont.
Arkell, C.P.R. Guelph, G.T.R.

Crossing with the Razorback.

A very unexpected disciple of the faith recently propounded in our columns by Rancher and others has just turned up in the Agricultural College of Wisconsin. Professor Carlyle found out that his pedigreed swine were failing to breed and resolved to introduce among the decaying aristocracy of the pig world an infusion of intensified vitality in the shape of razor-back hogs from the southern woods. The best cross so far has come from Poland China sows. On the languid appetite of this breed of lard hogs Professor Carlyle has engrafted the marvellous appetite and power of digestion of the razor-back and in this way gets crosses that breed freely, eat heartily and make satisfactory gains.

"So far as fecundity is concerned, they are superb," says Professor Carlyle. "We had a number of fine Berkshire sows that furnished us with nothing but disappointment, but with the arrival of the razor-backs from the South this disappeared. The cross resulted in some splendid litters, and some of the best female stock we have on the farm is half razor-back. They improve rapidly under domestication and make splendid mothers."

Stable Disinfection.

Dr. A. W. Bitting, a well known veterinary surgeon, writing to an exchange, says:

The disinfection of stables after a period of constant use should be a part of routine practice. Dairy stables in particular should be disinfected twice a year and oftener if conditions demand it. It is not possible to give many stables that thorough disinfection that is possible in houses, because their construction will not admit of it, but it is possible to do very much and at very little expense.

The ideal method of disinfection is by means of a gas, as that would have the power to penetrate everywhere. The effectiveness of this method depends upon securing a large volume of gas and maintaining it for some time. Unless the stable can be made tight, a gas will be of little use.

For all practical purposes, the gas produced by burning sulphur over a pot of coals is the best, if used in connection with steam. The dry sulphur fumes have little germ-killing power, but when combined with the steam in the air they form a compound that is deadly. The boiling of water and burning of sulphur should go together.

Formaldehyde gas is not so efficient for stable disinfection as many would have us believe. A very practical means of disinfection, that may be used under almost every stable condition, is by whitewashing. This is not expensive for material, and is very easily applied by means of an inexpensive fruit spray pump. The lime should be thoroughly slacked and strained through cloth, and made just thin enough to work well through the nozzle. One man can apply two coats of whitewash with a pump and reach all parts of sides and ceiling of a room in about one-fourth the time required with the brush. Whitewash will kill or hold the germs with which it comes in contact. It has the effect, too, of making the barn lighter and cleaner. After the first spraying, one application will usually be sufficient if given regularly.

As the business of supplying milk to cities and creameries is assuming large proportions, and depends upon cleanliness, this precaution of disinfection should be regularly followed. Aside from this, it is a precaution that every thoughtful farmer should follow. The cattle stables have been more or less idle all summer, and before the cattle go in for six months' housing a thorough cleaning and disinfection should be made. It is a valuable precaution.

Alex. Morrison, Carlyle, Assa., recently sold a two-year-old steer which tipped the scales at 1,440 lbs.; also a three-year-old heifer weighing 1,360 lbs.



FARM HOME OF RICHL JOYNT, BRIERWOOD, MAN.

The frame building in the left of the picture is a coal shed and general storehouse. The French stallion is Chief Napoleon II.

Horse Disease at Innisfail.

The local papers of Northern Alberta drew attention a short time ago to a new disease in horses. The local veterinarian at Innisfail reported on the subject to Dr. Rutherford, chief veterinarian, who replied to him in course as follows:

"From the description you give I am almost certain that the trouble is due to the Sclerostoma Tetracanthum, one of the most troublesome and dangerous parasites to which the horse is subject. The symptoms given correspond with those shown by animals infested by this worm, while its life history also favors your theory as to the animal's contracting the disease only when feeding on low marshy land.

"This worm, however, does not pass into the blood vessels or lymphatics, but encysts itself directly in the mucous membrane of the colon and caecum without entering the circulation. At least no wandering parasites of this kind have ever been observed. It remains imbedded beneath the mucous membrane until it attains sexual maturity, spending the remainder of its life at large in the intestinal canal.

"The red worm you mention answers the description of the Sclerostoma Tetracanthum, while the long white worm to which you allude is most probably the Ascaris Megalocephala, which often reaches six to ten inches in length. It is possible, however, that the white worms mentioned may only be abnormally large individuals of the Sclerostoma, as experiments have demonstrated that it can be grown to double its original length and in so growing loses the red color and becomes white. On the other hand this worm might be the Strongylus Armatus, which is not unfrequently found in the same host as the small red worm.

"As regards prevention it is advisable to keep, if possible, the animals from grazing on low lying land and to furnish the water supply from deep wells instead of from sloughs and lakes. Sulphate of iron in doses of from one to two drachms given once or twice a week will also be found beneficial in preventing the parasite obtaining a foothold. Once an animal becomes infested, the treatment consists in the administration of anthelmintics (worm medicines) followed by cathartics (purgatives) and this again by mineral and vegetable tonics which have a double action in building up the system and rendering the intestinal canal an unpleasant residence for any of the worms which may have withstood the more active treatment.

"You will probably find most success by giving, as soon as you observe the first symptoms of the disease, iron sulphate in doses of from one to two drachms two or three times daily for a week. Follow this up by a dose of aloes, sufficient to cause mild purgation, the dose depending upon the age and size of the animal, after which a course of iron or copper sulphate with gentian will be in order. I need not dwell upon the necessity of a liberal diet and pure water, as also the most careful nursing in advanced cases. I trust that, with your professional knowledge, you will be able to successfully combat the condition produced by this dangerous parasite. I am reasonably certain of the diagnosis, but, if you are not satisfied and will let me know when some case in your neighborhood is apparently about to succumb, I will try to arrange for one of my inspectors to visit the district and assist you in making further investigations into the nature of the disease."

In the Veterinary Column of our last issue will be found notes on a worm of the same character, that breeds also in



FARM BUILDINGS OF R. H. HOME, KAWENDE, MAN.

The windmill pumps water into tanks inside stables, thus facilitating watering of stock in winter.

swamps and infests the lungs of calves that feed and drink in swamps. The Farmer has repeatedly drawn attention to sloughs and the hay grown thereon as sources of swamp fever.

Moral—Never allow horses or young cattle to graze in swampy districts, as they are a constant source of danger.

One of the beef steers shipped out from here last week weighed 1,825 lbs. —Medicine Hat News.

Thos. Meredith, the leading cattle buyer of the Yorkton district, has about 4,000 cattle ready to ship in October. If he cannot make good terms with the C. P. R. to ship them at Yorkton he may drive them across country and ship them via C. N. R. for the old country.

The San Angelo (Texas) Standard says that it is estimated there that fully one million head of cattle will next spring be removed by ranchers leaving Texas and New Mexico. In the same article it is stated that most of the owners of these stock will bring them to the grazing lands of Western Canada.

Sceptre, the famous three-year-old daughter of Persimmon, has added another to her season's triumphs by winning the St. Leger, at Doncaster, on September 10th. Though the day was wet and unpleasant, there was a field of a dozen. Sceptre was skilfully ridden by a mere boy and made no effort to lead until near the close of the race, when she was three lengths ahead of the next horse. Her total winnings for the season now amount to \$115,685.

The most sensational sale of Herefords yet known in America took place in Indianapolis on September 16th, when Clem Graves, an old and notable breeder of fancy stock, sold out his herd of 43 head. The bull Crusader, champion of the Pan-American, brought \$10,000. Dolly 2nd, a noted show cow, made \$7,000. Two other females made \$3,000 each and a two-year-old bull \$2,000. Three others made over \$1,000 each, and the average of the lot was \$1,007.

The Flatt bull, Choice Goods, is still maintaining his reputation as one of the best bulls of the breed. In the hands of Col. G. M. Casey, a wealthy Missouri fancier, he has gone the "western circuit" of State fairs, heading the prize list wherever shown. His most formidable rival is Harding's Golden Victor. Col. Casey is also the owner of the noted show female, Ruberta, which with a calf at foot has gone the same circuit, in every case but one being awarded the female championship. At the Kentucky show she was beaten by Village Rose, a very fine heifer, shown by D. R. Hanna, of Ohio.

Blood will tell



When an animal is all run down, has a rough coat and a tight hide, anyone knows that his blood is out of order. To keep an animal economically he must be in good health.

DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER

is a necessity where the best results from feeding would be obtained. It tones up the system, rids the stomach of bots, worms and other parasites that suck the life blood away.

Nothing like Dick's powder for a run down horse.

50 cents a package.

Leeming, Miles & Co., Agents, MONTREAL.

Write for Book on Cattle and Horses free.

The Cow for the Every Day Farmer.

A farmer from one of the oldest settled districts of Manitoba, who has just reaped a capital grain crop, gave The Farmer a call the other day. He has made dairying pretty much of a success and means to stay with it. His views on the kind of cow wanted on the average farm may be well worth drawing attention to here. He does not think the purely dairy cow is the one to be aimed at for general use in mixed farming. Special selection and feeding for dairy work is not likely to become very popular for some years yet. In the district he is best acquainted with the Shorthorn grade is most common because most popular. Where the cow is of decidedly good milking capacity he would breed her to a rather fleshy bull, the son of a milking mother, and would not keep for continuous breeding the offspring of any cow less than five or six years old. After giving the females from this combination a fair chance to develop their milking powers he would proceed to cull. If found to be tough milkers, or limited in milking powers, he would use them only to suckle their own calf along with a calf from the better class of milkers. It is a poor cow that cannot raise two good calves each season in this way and looking to the cheapness of pasture, and rough feed here she would be well worth keeping.

The skim milk from the better class of cows he would feed to pigs of early spring growth, pastured on brome grass or even a few acres of wheat till fall, when they would be put up to feed on finely chopped barley, a few roots and what skim milk there was still to spare. He is satisfied that on most farms like his own more cattle must be kept as time goes on.

In reference to this last point, the expansion of stock breeding, nothing more pertinent could be advanced than the testimony of Simpson Rennie, one of the best farmers and stock feeders of the old school, who has always been a front rank man. Speaking to the editor of The Farmers' Sun at Toronto he said, the other day:

"I have spent thirty-seven years on the farm, and remember the best of the old days before the States shut us out of their market by a heavy import duty. One year I had 53½ bushels of barley to the acre and sold at \$1.12½ per bushel. Still, I never made so much money as the year before I left the farm—1900—when hogs and cattle constituted my principal output. Never within my recollection have the farmers of Ontario generally done so well as in the last three years. And those who are growing richer to-day are, by making stock feeding their principal industry, improving their farms, rather than impoverishing them, as they were in the old barley days."

Going back to the question of selection, it is curious to note the favor with which the Shorthorn-Ayrshire cross is regarded all over the world. In England, and especially in the northern counties, the milking Shorthorn is a universal favorite. It is only at points where thick flesh is the first essential that the Cruickshanks type is favored. The milking varieties produce steers that fully satisfy the average English feeder of beef. The show ring Shorthorn finds far more favor in America than in England itself.

In Australia the Shorthorn-Ayrshire has the lead as a butter producer. The champion butter cow of Australia, owned by Lindsay Bros., of New South Wales, milked 8½ gallons in 24 hours, yielding 4 lbs. 4 oz. of butter. Two cows of the same sort exhibited in Tasmania made 20 and 26½ lbs. butter in a week. Tasmania is an ideal dairy country and lectures are regularly given by a government expert on the selection and management of dairy cows. What Manitoba wants is a general purpose cow, if such a beast is obtainable.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

None genuine without the signature of
The Lawrence, Williams & Co.
Sole Importers & Proprietors for the
U.S. & CANADAS, } CLEVELAND, O.

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY or FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for free descriptive circulars.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

AUCTION SALES

Pure-Bred Swine

Will be held under the auspices of the
TERRITORIAL DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
At the following points on the undermentioned dates:

Regina.....Saturday, October 18th.
Saskatoon.....Tuesday, October 21st.
Winnipeg.....Thursday, October 23rd.
Prince Albert.....Saturday, October 25th.
Moosomin.....Saturday, October 18th.
Whitewood.....Monday, October 20th.
Grenfell.....Tuesday, October 21st.
Wolseley.....Wednesday, October 22nd.
Qu'Appelle.....Thursday, October 23rd.
Moose Jaw.....Friday, October 24th.
Maple Creek.....Monday, October 27th.
Medicine Hat.....Tuesday, October 28th.
Lethbridge.....Thursday, October 30th.
Macleod.....Saturday, November 1st.
Pincher Creek.....Monday, November 3rd.

All sales commence at 1 p.m. sharp.
Sows and boars, eligible to registration, of the Yorkshire and Berkshire breeds old enough to produce litters next spring will be offered for sale to the highest bidder. Each animal will be accompanied by a breeder's certificate, and can be registered upon payment of a fee of fifty cents. Only a limited number will be offered for sale at each point, and every effort will be made to divide them in such a manner that the lot offered at the last sale will be quite equal in quality to those sold at the first.

CHAS. W. PETERSON,
Deputy Commissioner.
Department of Agriculture,
Northwest Government Offices,
Regina, September 13th, 1902.

12 CHOICE Stallions



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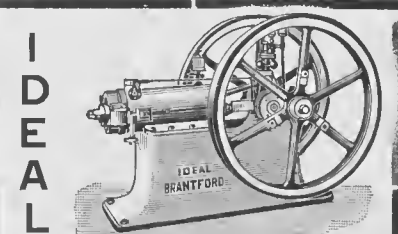
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AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Clayton Peterson, Prince Albert, has purchased a carload of pure bred Hereford hells.

Upwards of 1,000 head of Shropshire sheep have been exported from England during the present year.

On Sept. 4th the noted Americau pacer, Dan Patch, made an exhibition mile in 1:59.4. Only once before has this record been made.

Robert Beith, Bowmanville, Ont., has been across in the Old Country and invested principally in Hackneys. He also brought away three very choice Clydesdale stallions.

W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., have issued a very full catalogue of the Shorthorn cattle owned by them. It contains the pedigrees of 133 animals and nearly 20 pages of extended notes on the leading sires mentioned in the breeding of the stock. It is most complete and will be sent to any one asking for it.

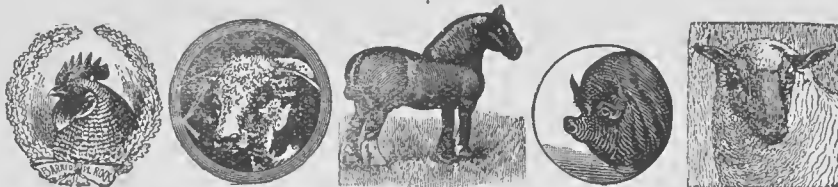
W. H. Phillips, Keyes, Man.: "I have recently sold a boar each to the following: T. C. Hardy, Rapid City; John Hannah, Keyes; A. R. Douglas, Franklin; John R. Gunn, Arden; also a sow to H. McKinnon, Keyes. The second prize boar that I bought at Winnipeg is doing nicely. I am getting inquiries nearly every mail and am not able to fill the demands."

Wm. Kitson, Burnside, Man., writes: "The Farmer, no doubt, will remember I sold nearly all my Berkshires a year or so ago. I, however, kept two of my best sows, and bought the prize winning boar, Highclere King, a very large, fine hog. The produce of these I now offer for sale. They are of good length, very heavy set and well hammed, will make flesh cheaply and will not squeal themselves to death if even half fed."

In our last issue we noted that Alex. Galbraith, of Janesville, Wisconsin, and Brandon, Man., had left the Old Country with a fine lot of horses, including over 20 Clydesdales. Two of them are mares—Princess Alix, bred by Lord Polwarth, and Lady Dee, a daughter of Macgregor. Both of them have been frequent winners at the leading Scottish shows and will most likely be shown as a team at Chicago in December. Among the stallions are horses got by the foremost sires of the Clydesdale breed, such as Baron's Pride, Prince Sturdy, Knight of Cowal, Prince of Quality, King of the Roses, Montrave Sentinel and the three times winner of the Cawdor cup, Prince of Carruchan. Several of these colts have already taken prizes on their own account and some of them will be brought to Brandon for sale. Mr. Galbraith is evidently determined to spare neither money nor effort to make the Clydesdales a success in the West.

J. A. McGill, Neepawa, Man., writes: "I have sold the first prize boar advertised in your paper to George Compton, of Opawaka, Man. I am sold out of both boars and sows fit for breeding, but still have a few August pigs for sale. I have bought the first prize yearling sow and winner of silver medal for best Berkshire sow of any age, at the Toronto exhibition. This sow, as well as being a fine show animal, is a good breeder, having farrowed 14 fine pigs while in Toronto at the exhibition. I have also added to my herd this summer Highclere Sissy, bred by Geo. Green, Fairview, Ont, first prize sow in class under 15 months at Guelph Fat Stock Show last December; also a fine young boar off T. A. Cox's 1st prize yearling sow at the Pan-American exhibition last year. This means a considerable outlay, but there is nothing too good for Manitoba."

W. L. Trann, Crystal City, writes: "My herd is in good health and doing well. The little Tamworths and Poland Chinas came in good shape this fall. Trade has been good the past season and my stock gives good satisfaction wherever it goes. I have recently shipped Poland Chinas to the following parties:—Pair of sows to W. H. Mullins, Ponoka, Alta.; pair (boar and sow) to F. E. Campkin, Indian Head, Assa.; pair (boar and sow) to J. A. Klassen, Plum Coulee, Man.; pair (boar and sow) to John Hay, Kenlis, Assa.; pair of sows to W. H. Staples, Oakville, Man.; pair (boar and sow) to W. J. Daley, Crandell, Man.; pair of sows to Frank Leavitt, Leavitt, Alta.; pair (boar and sow) to R. A. Bradshaw, Slocan City, B.C.; boar each to George Martin, Saltcoats, Assa.; Dugald McLearn, Treherne, Man.; A. W. Gerrow, Souris, Man.; J. D. Brooks, Plum Coulee, Man.; Clark Wilson, Snowflake, Man.; James Gorrell, Pilot Mound, Man.; Bernard Biscohy, Stonewall, Man.; R. Laycock, Foxwarren, Man.; J. T. Denbow, Deleau, Man.; and Chas. J. Leavitt, Leavitt, Alta. A sow each to Benj. Baker, Leavitt, Alta.; Edward Leavitt, Cardston, Alta.; and William Casement, Holmfild, Man.; a pair (boar and sow) to Wm. McDonald, West Selkirk, Man. Tamworths go to the following: Boar each to J. H. Unger, Plum Coulee, Man.; H. G. Leask, Virden, Man.; John Renwick, Coulterville, Man.; Cyrus Davis, Beresford, Man.; W. C. Smith, Oak Lake, Man.; A. S. Shaw and Wm. Shaw, Oak Lake; J. T. Jones, Souris, Man.; Joseph Coulter, Park River, N. Dak.; and C. E. Whittman, Hannah, N. Dak. One sow goes to Stephen Donnelly, Nash, N. Dak.; a bred sow to A. E. Heugh, Inkster, N. Dak.; and a pair (boar and sow) each to J. L. Mitchell, Coalville, Utah; A. H. Park, Leavitt, Alta.; and J. B. Howie, High Bluff, Man. A sow each to William Ryan, Ninga, Man.; John Elston, Coulterville, Man.; Jas. L. Bradley, Cartwright, Man.; Geo. Martin, Saltcoats, Assa.; and Edward Leavitt, Cardston, Alta. One hear to Frank Leavitt, Leavitt, Alta."



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than have ever been seen in the Northwest. New importation just arrived containing Royal winners in England.

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ALEX. GALBRAITH, Janesville, Wisconsin, Proprietor



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80 inch extra heavy Jute Cover, extra heavy wool lined, every blanket weighing 11 lbs., shaped on neck, 1 inch huckle and strap. Sent express prepaid for \$2.25 ea., \$4.50 per pair. Best value to be had anywhere.

80 inch heavy Brown Duck, extra heavy wool lined. A great wind and rain protector. Great value for the money. Sent express prepaid, \$2.25 each, \$4.50 per pair.

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We have recently purchased several Thousand Dollars worth of Ribbon Remnants, in London, England, much below the actual cost of manufacture. We are thereby enabled to offer the lady readers of this paper an immense bargain in choice Ribbons. They are all from one to three yards in length, and some 3 inches wide. Amongst these Ribbons are some of the very finest quality, Crown Edge, Gros-Grain, Moire, Pilot Edge, Satin Ed e, Silk Brocades, Striped Ottoman and various other plain and fancy styles, in a variety of fashionable colors, all shades and widths, suitable for Bonnet Strings, Neckwear, Trimmings for Hats and Dresses, Bows, Scarfs, etc., etc. All first class. No lady can purchase such fine Ribbons as these at any store in the land for many times our price. Don't miss this Bargain. Mrs. W. Gallagher, East Clifton, Que., says: "I consider your Ribbons the cheapest I have ever got." Price, per box, only 35c., or 3 boxes for \$1.00 postpaid. Millinery Sup. by Co., Box NWF, Toronto.

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The Toronto General Trusts Corporation in connection with a number of Estates has for sale **Several Thousand Acres** of good Farm Lands (improved and unimproved) in the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. For prices, terms and other particulars, apply

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We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw, to cut fast, "must hold a keen cutting edge."

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin hack, requiring less set than any saw now made—perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple-Leaf Razor-Steel Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like the best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor-Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less and lose 25c. a day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws.

Manufactured only by

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Maple Leaf Saw Works,
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one of our 20th CENTURY CATTLE PUMPS? Fitted with Porcelain lined Cylinders; fills a pail in about three strokes.

We have a large stock of Wood Pumps and repairs always on hand. Agent for MYER'S brass-lined Cylinder Pumps and HAYES' double acting Force Pumps. Write for Catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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WORKS,
H. Cater, Prop. Box 410, Brandon, Man



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Chronic Diarrhoea in a Calf.

Subscriber, Rosser, Man.: "I have a calf, about four months old, which has had the scours for the last six weeks. We have tried everything we could think of and are unable to check it. The calf drinks its milk all right, but is very weak, passing nothing but a kind of white froth. Its breathing is heavy and it has a slight cough."

Answer.—The calf seems rather far gone for treatment, but you may find the following beneficial: Salol two ounces, bismuth subgallate two ounces, precipitated chalk three ounces. Mix and divide into sixteen powders, giving one every three hours the first day, then three times a day until the excrement is healthy. Boil the milk. The powders may be placed well back in the mouth with a spoon.

Bronchocele.

T. J. S., Maple Creek, Assa.: "I have a horse, five years old, troubled with swollen glands just back of the jaw; has been like this for about three months. Please let me know what is the best thing to do for him."

Answer.—These swollen glands generally subside under treatment with iodine internally as well as externally. Take of pot. iodide two ounces, water sufficient to make an eight ounce mixture. Mix. Give a tablespoonful twice daily in food or water. Clip off the hair on the swelling and paint the skin with iodine liniment once daily, stopping the application if the skin becomes sore.

Cough.

Subscriber, Plum Coulee, Man.: "I have a pure bred calf, five months old, sucking a cow. It is very fat, but small for its age. It has been coughing for three months and the coughing seems to be getting worse. When the weather is a little warm it opens its mouth and hangs out its tongue and coughs a good deal, the same when walking faster than usual. The heat does not affect the other stock. Please tell me what is the matter and how to cure it."

Answer.—Rub the throat well with the following liniment: Liq. ammonia two ounces, camphorated oil four ounces. Mix. Apply twice daily. Also the following mixture: Fluid extract of belladonna one ounce, glycerin one ounce, oil of tar, six ounces. Mix. Give a tablespoonful three times a day.

Lumpy Jaw.

Subscriber, Hartney, Man.: "I have a yearling bull which has a lump on his face a little below the eye. The lump is a little larger than a walnut, is very hard and seems to be growing down toward the under jaw. I noticed the lump first on the last of July, it does not seem to be growing very fast. There is no discharge from the lump. Is it lumpy jaw? What do you advise me to do? Does lumpy jaw come on the under or upper jaw, or on both?"

Answer.—Some people have the idea that lumpy-jaw must always come in the same locality, or it is not really lumpy jaw. Our correspondent seems to think that because the lump is on the face instead of the jaw that it must be some other disease. This is not the case. "Lumpy jaw" disease, or to give it its scientific name, "actinomycosis," may attack any part of the body. The lungs, liver, muscles and bones of the limbs are sometimes affected, though rarely in comparison with the parts nearest the mouth. The reason for this is that the germs of the disease are found upon straw and such fodders, and usually gain access to the tissues through some slight wound in the mouth. A barley beard, for instance, may wound the gum near the teeth and implant the germs of "lumpy jaw." We would advise you to put the bull under treatment for the disease as soon as possible, giving either the potassium iodide treatment, as frequently described in these columns, or else using one of the several advertised remedies.

Septic Metritis.

Subscriber, Arden, Man.: "I have a mare that lost her colt nine days ago, was bred July 9th. Can't think what would cause it. Was in good condition, worked on binder next the grain, would eat a mouthful now and again, was drawing grain from machine on

Saturday. I had hatched a steer two days before and she passed within two or three rods of the spot and the colt. Would that cause it? Monday morning we found the colt behind her, fresh, as if it were just dead. Did not use her for three days, then drove her slowly in the buggy five miles and put her in the stable, feeding her sparingly since her misadventure, one gallon (half oats and half bran) with a few carrots each day. Ate well. In the afternoon I drove the five miles home she seemed slow and kind of stiff, but she seemed none the worse for it for two or three days and then she got dainty about eating. Laid down and gnawed for a few minutes, then got up and began to eat. I gave her 20 drops of aconite three times a day in a pail of water. She would not eat much. Tried to coax her with bran mash, but she would only eat a few mouthfuls, but would eat the carrots. To-day was the ninth day, and after drinking a pail of water she laid down and groaned several times and then got up, refused all feed, and in a few minutes laid down again and continued to do so. When she stood up she trembled all over and died in a few minutes. My neighbor thinks her death was caused by her slipping her colt. Can you tell me what was the cause and how I should have treated her?"

Answer.—It is quite unusual for a mare to die from the effects of abortion, and as a general thing the "slipping of the foal" has no apparent effect in the health of the mare. In this case, however, a septic condition of the womb has resulted, probably from the retention of part of the placenta. You do not mention having found the membranes with the foal, and although in early abortions these are generally found entire and wrapped about the foetus, yet sometimes they may be retained. The result of the retention of the whole or part of the placental membranes within the womb is that in a few days they putrify, causing a septic condition of the womb and a grave danger to the life of the animal. The septic condition of the womb may extend to other neighboring organs or by absorption through the blood vessels poison the whole system. This is what happened in your case, enough of the poison being absorbed to cause death.

As soon as the first symptoms were noticed, the womb should have been thoroughly washed out with an antiseptic solution such as creolin solution, 2 per cent., and a dose of laxative medicine given, followed by fefrifuges. The douche should have been given once or twice daily until a healthy condition of the parts was restored. The question as to the cause of the abortion we are unable to settle. The smell of blood and of foal is certainly one of the causes of abortion enumerated by various authorities, and may have occasioned it in this case, but there is no certainty of it.

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Harvesters and threshers who are heavy consumers of Chewing Tobacco will find.

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much more wholesome than the rank tobaccos of the past. As only pure ingredients enter into the manufacture of this brand, it can be used with perfect security. Valuable presents can also be obtained by saving the Snow-shoe Tags, which are on every plug. The time for the redemption of Snow-shoe Tags has been extended to

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SEND NO MONEY. Simply write us, giving your name, address, nearest Express Office and **chest measurement** and we will send you this coat free for examination. When it arrives, try it on and examine it carefully, and if found exactly as represented, and equal to any raincoat ever offered for \$5.00, pay the Express Agent **\$2.69** and express charges and **secure this great bargain.** This is a genuine English Mackintosh Raincoat, double breasted and made of fine quality **popular steel gray** waterproof cloth, cut in the latest pattern, with velvet collar, dressy plaid lining, double stitched and cemented seams, concealed pockets, silk worked buttonholes and reinforced buttons. An easy fitting coat. **A perfect protection against cold and wet.** The very best coat ever made for those exposed much to the weather. Well finished throughout. **Will wear like iron.** \$2.69 does not cover the first cost of the material. We have only a few dozen of these coats. When they are gone there will be no more at this price. **Order now. JOHNSTON & CO., Dept. N.W.F., TORONTO.**



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Takes but one 45-minute treatment to take off most of the bad ones. Seldom known to fail. You think this claim strong because you think spavins hard to cure, but they are not. Splint, Ringbone, Curb, etc., just as easy. If **Fleming's Spavin Cure** ever fails it is free. Write today for our free spavin book.

R. B. McKee, Centerville, Pa., writes: "The druggist here sent to you for a bottle of Spavin Cure for a friend of mine. He took off one spavin with it, and I took off two with the rest. I think it wonderful."

Cure Fistula and Poll Evil

Cure in two to four weeks. Not one failure, nor do we believe failure possible. A scientific cure that anybody can use with perfect success. **Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure** will make the existence of these diseases impossible. Write us today.

Lump Jaw Will Disappear

Just as soon as all stock raisers learn what **Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure** will do; the disease will banish from the earth. Known and tried too long for any one to doubt its worth. Costs nothing if it ever fails.

C. L. Tamehill, Hebron, Ind., writes: "The one bottle I got from you cured four lump jaws."

Write today for instructive circulars on above. Mention this paper.

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36 Front Street, West, Toronto, Ont.

To Farmers and Stockmen PRIZES IN GOLD

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makes an excellent substitute for the cream, and to encourage the use of it we offer

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The prizes are as follows:

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Three Prizes at Brandon Fair in 1903

as follows:

- First—For the Two Best Bacon Hogs, any age or breed, fed on Carnefac Stock Food..... **\$50 in Gold.**
- Second—For the Two Second Best Bacon Hogs, any age or breed, fed on Carnefac Stock Food..... **\$25 in Gold.**
- Third—For the Two Third Best Bacon Hogs, any age or breed, fed on Carnefac Stock Food..... **\$15 in Gold.**

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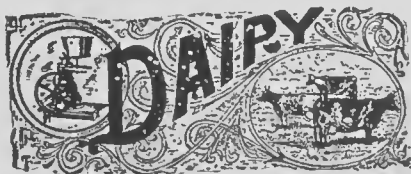
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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



High Flavor and Keeping Quality.

Butter makers who have been catering to the demand for high acid flavor in butter intended for immediate consumption should be careful not to develop such a high flavor in that intended to go into storage. Experience has proved that a milder flavored butter will keep longer without going rancid than the high flavored kind. The high flavor is all right when the end is immediate consumption, but makers must watch out when such butter goes into store. This matter has been made a matter of special study at some of the American Agricultural colleges and we commend the following words of Professor Erf, of Illinois, to butter makers who are inclined to the quick, nose flavored butter. He says:

"In conclusion, I would like to add that our butter judges have heretofore laid too much stress on high flavors in fresh butter. As I have stated, production of high flavor is merely a step toward rancidity, and thereby butter invariably loses its keeping quality. It is my opinion that a good keeping quality in butter is equally as important as flavor, if not more so, and we ought to sacrifice this quick flavor in a fresh product for low, clean flavor and good keeping quality.

"I cannot help but advocate that cream should be churned with less acidity, especially when butter is being manufactured for cold storage. Butter in a good cold storage will naturally acquire a higher flavor in time. I believe we ought to do all we can to discourage this high flavor craze which is so prevalent among butter makers, and induce them to pay more attention to the keeping quality, which at present seems to be the greatest trouble with the average laymen that consume strictly dairy products."

Lime in the Creameries,

In a recent lecture, Dairy Instructor B. Boggild, of Denmark, gave a practical hint to the Danish veterinarians which might well be taken to heart by the various milk commissioners and Boards of Health when they propose to instruct the practical milk producers.

He said that there is often occasion to emphasize that it may be necessary to distinguish between cleaning and disinfecting. It must be conceded that the cleanliness with which we — for practical reasons — must be satisfied in our creameries and stables in no way satisfies the strict demand of the hygienism which must be applied in fighting contagious diseases in a herd; but on the other side it is generally acknowledged that the best possible cleanliness is equally desirable on account of the health of the cows and development of their disease resisting powers, as it is of great importance in securing of fine and uniform dairy products.

He then goes on to show how conditions in the creameries and stables have changed and how bacteriology, while it has helped us to a clearer understanding of many conditions, has also given us various difficulties when we wanted to carry out the bacteriological theories in the practical dairy work, notably as to cleaning. The desire has been for the best—which was impossible to obtain—and the second best, which could be obtained, has often been despised.

Ten or twenty years ago heat was used in the fight against bacteria. Steam was employed liberally and the result was the warping of churns and cream-barrels. The floors were scrub-

bed with boiling water and it was even purposed to scald the drains, which increased instead of decreasing the smell. At present it is an exception when a churn is steamed. All wooden utensils are rinsed and scrubbed with cold or luke-warm water to remove the milk, and then they are covered with a coat of thick mush or slacked lime. After ten or twenty minutes or later, the churns (or other utensils) are scrubbed with the lime and cold water, after which they are rinsed twice in warm water hot enough to make the wood dry quickly.

Lime is used for cleaning in nearly all Danish creameries not only for woodenware, but also for tinware and for scrubbing the floors. It took some time to introduce it, as the butter makers, to begin with, had their hands affected by the lime, but when they once learned to use it they had no trouble, and the use of steam as well as of soda has been reduced.

Lime is now also used more and more in place of oil-paint, which is often ruined by the dampness or heat in the creameries. Porcelain tiles are, as a rule, too expensive, whereas lime is cheap and easily applied.

It is often objected that the lime will peel off, but the lecturer did not deem that a drawback in the creameries or stables, because it was so much easier to clean. To wash a painted wall is in no way easier than to brush off a white washed one with a stiff brush and give it a new coat, which is certainly cheaper to start with.

Possibly bacteriologists might object to the recommendation of lime because it does not kill the bacteria like steam, but the lecturer met this by claiming that in practical work the steam is often cooled too quickly, so that it produces dampness instead of a high temperature. Nor must it be overlooked that the lime is used in combination with drying by the aid of fresh air and draft through the rooms.

The drying which used to be laid stress on in the old Holstein dairies has sometimes been neglected in the steam separator creameries, and he illustrated this by mentioning the case of a cheese cloth. Be it washed and boiled ever so carefully if left wet it will smell and soon rot, but if it is hung up to dry every day it will remain fresh and smell all right.

In view of these facts the lecturer suggested the necessity of suitable ventilation of creameries, good floors, proper drainage, and more light. Summarizing, he says:

Let light and fresh air have full access.

Use lime all the time.

Keep the floors as dry as possible.

Eastlake Steel Shingles

are made so carefully and accurately that they are fitted together with perfect ease.

Their patent side lock is the best shingle "wrinkle" you ever came across.

They are the popular lightening, rust and fire proof roofing for all farm buildings.

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Some De Laval Prizes.

The time has long since passed when De Laval made butter prizes were matter of comment. The only comment ever made now is upon the rare occasion of some other made butter chancing to take a prize.

There has been scarcely a contest of any sort throughout the world in the past ten years in which De Laval butter has not made practically a clean sweep of all higher scores and awards.

Reports from four of the great western State Fairs held during the past couple of weeks show results as follows:

IOWA			
1—P. H. Kieffer, Strawberry Point	-	-	98
2—P. M. Jenne, Toronto	-	-	97 3-4
3—P. A. Knutson, Thor	-	-	97 1-3
NEBRASKA			
1—Wahoo Creamery Co., Wahoo	-	-	96
2—Schuyler Creamery Co., Schuyler	-	-	95
3—Malcolm Creamery Co., Malcolm	-	-	94 1-2
SOUTH DAKOTA			
1—O. L. Disteard, De Smet	-	-	96
2—N. P. Lund, Oldham	-	-	95 3-4
3—C. H. Werder, Eagle	-	-	94 1-2
WISCONSIN			
1—R. Holcomb, Scandinavia	-	-	98
2—W. H. Colfish, Baraboo	-	-	97 3-4
3—W. J. Hine, Evansville	-	-	97

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

TO Butter - Makers

We are in need of large quantities of Dairy Butter at present, especially in 1 lb. bricks. We invite correspondence from good butter makers, with the view to encouraging winter dairying among farmers.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Dissolves Easily

Windsor Salt is very soluble. Its pure white delicate crystals are quickly absorbed in the butter. It makes butter making easier and more profitable.

Windsor Salt

EASILY APPLIED
WIRE EDGE ROOFING



Cannot tear because of Wire Edge. It will wear longer than any other make. Costs less and is absolutely wind and water proof. Anyone can do it who can use a hammer. It is money saved to use it. Send for free illustrated booklet and prices to

FRED J. C. COX,
WHOLESALE AGENT
WINNIPEG

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

Making Prize Butter.

To be able to make butter that will win a prize at the local fair is an achievement of which any woman may well be proud. We, therefore, give the following letter by L. S. Hardin, in the Jersey Bulletin, on how to make exhibition butter, in the hope it may contain some hint to those who have tried hard to win but have failed. He says:

"The making of prize butter is one of the arts of the dairy industry, and while it is true that some women and fewer men possess this art apparently by instinct, and in some instances with the crudest implements, that is no sign that you can do the same thing.

"It is a higher and more worthy honor to get to the top by hard work and intelligence than by the instinct or even genius. The careful, painstaking man can in a short time master all the intricacies of fine butter making, provided he is willing to lay aside his old prejudices and profit by what he can learn.

"Let us briefly state the process of making butter that, if strictly followed, will deserve to win.

"Milk in a very clean, dry stable, with no dust. Brush the cows carefully night and morning and give pure well water. Before beginning to milk, wipe sides and udder with damp cloth or sponge. The milker must have on clean clothes, clean dry hands, and should take three or four pulls out of each teat and throw it away. Remove the milk immediately from the stable to the separator, or set the milk in ice water. There should be cows enough selected to make the butter from one milking, as mixed cream is dangerous.

"As soon as the cream is secured, put it in a Boyd ripener, if possible, if not, then put it in a clean tin can with a tight cover and stir in the starter, set it in an atmosphere of 75 degrees and keep it at this temperature without stirring until a very slight acid develops and the cream runs in a continuous little string a foot long. Then churn at once, if you know how, at 55 degrees.

"Stop the churn the instant the butter forms the size of a clover seed; draw off the buttermilk and pour in water at 62 degrees—enough to freely float the butter. Wash the butter by gently stirring with a paddle through two or three waters until all the buttermilk is out and the water runs clear. Pour in a strong, cold brine, a salt solution, and stir the butter through it for fifteen minutes.

"Take out and press out the water until reasonably dry. Make up at once in pound prints, brick shape. Wrap with parchment paper, or, if rules of fair call for it, pack in nice new tub. Follow fair instructions implicitly or you cannot get the premium even if you win. Keep the butter on ice all the time."

Hold on to the Cow.

The busy rush of the harvest season always causes a decline in the receipts of butter, because the cows are neglected and soon dry up. A heavy wheat crop such as we have been blessed with the last two years makes us forget the poor years when wheat was not such a good crop and the cows did their full share in keeping the wolf from the door. It is foolishness to think that the poor years are gone forever, and it is equally foolish to neglect the cows in this time of prosperity. There is every reason to believe that butter will be a good price in the West this winter and that it will pay everyone to hold on to their cows. Feed is plentiful and the cows should be kept milking as long as possible, not only for the profit of it but for the cows' own good as well. It may be possible that another year we will be glad of the help of the cow to aid us over a short crop. Hold on to the cows.

Manitou creamery has been closed down for the season.

Pasteurized Cream.

It will be remembered by readers of this department that S. M. Barre laid considerable stress on pasteurization as one feature of the improved means of dairy concentration. At the State fairs south of us, pasteurization in one form or other has been strongly in evidence as an aid to the production of high-class butter. The Dairy Record, of St. Paul, Minnesota, gives the scores of the three highest placed competitors at the recent State Fair, and in so doing brings out the point often before noticed in connection with similar awards that a make of butter may show very fine flavor when first shown but turn out as a rule inferior in keeping quality to that with less pronounced flavor, which, if well made, improves rather than goes off flavor. The scores on the day of judging stood as follows:—

H. J. Rosenau 97½
M. Sondergaard 97
M. P. Mortensen 96½

The second prize sample had been made from pasteurized cream. A week after, two of the judges went over the tubs again and their second scoring was as follows:—

H. J. Rosenau 92½
M. Sondergaard 96½
M. P. Mortensen 91½

Within the week the first prize tub had gone off and had a slightly rancid taste. The third prize had developed a weedy flavor and had a rather old taste. This is just what has been brought out in Denmark by working along the same line.

At the Wisconsin State Fair the interest in the dairy exhibition was greater than ever before. One of the attractions of the dairy department, under the management of Professor Farrington, was a newly invented disc pasteurizer in operation. This is a continuous pasteurizer, milk while passing through it is heated and cooled in the most economical way and by an arrangement of revolving discs.

Now that pasteurizing has been proven such a useful agent in keeping cream pure and sweet for a much longer period than is possible by any of the older methods, there need be little fear but that workable methods of carrying out the idea will be discovered and put on the market without delay. Mr. Barre's own appliance seems a very likely process and is not expensive, but there may soon be others in the field.

The output at the Innisfail creamery for August was 19,588 lbs. of butter.

At a meeting of the Western Dairy-men's Association at Toronto during exhibition week considerable correspondence was read about branding dairy butter as creamery. It was decided to call the attention of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa to this matter with a view to preventative legislation.

The Dairy School at Guelph, Ont., is getting ready for operations. The course for creamery butter makers opens December 1st and closes December 20th. This is a short course for those who cannot take in the regular course, which begins January 2nd and closes March 26th. About 5,000 lbs. of milk will be used daily. A special course of lectures on kindred subjects is also given the students.

At a health congress held in Wales lately one speaker told the following little incident: "A medical man quite recently, was attending a case of enteric fever in a Welsh farm house, when he found that the bedroom was also used as a storeroom for cheeses, some of which were under the bed. He explained that this was very dangerous, and they must be at once removed. On his next visit he enquired after the cheeses, and found, to his dismay, that they had been despatched for sale to an inland town."

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THE FIRE travels seven feet and six inches. The result is that all the heating power is retained within the steel casing for distribution and this means an enormous saving of fuel.

FLUES are easily kept clean and will not burn out. THREE WARM AIR COL-LARS to which three tin pipes can be attached and no fear of one pipe robbing another, as there is plenty of generating power for all.

OUR HEATER is strictly up-to-date in all respects. Weight 435 lbs.

The Dampers in this Stove are Absolutely Air Tight.

Made only in one size, for wood 30 in. to 36 in. 30 in. gives better combustion.

If you are interested, cut this out. We may not repeat our Jewel Triple Heater ad. again this season. We are very busy filling orders. Our Jewel Triple Heater is equal to a small furnace. If desired can be fitted with three hot air pipes.



Heating capacity 10,000 cubic feet.

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MANITOBA DEPOT:

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THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR,

with Tubular bowl, is guaranteed to yield the farmer a 6% greater profit on his investment than any other separator will yield.

It gets more and better cream.

It makes more and better butter.

It takes less time and labor.

It turns more easily and cleans more easily.

It requires less oil and fewer repairs;

all because it is so simple in construction and so perfectly made. Get free catalogue No. 128 SHARPLES CO., P. M. SHARPLES, Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

You can have a Sharples before you pay for it.



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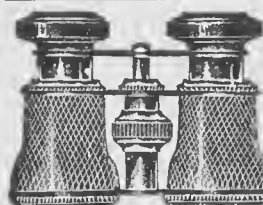
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We have just received a number of Watches with screw front and back, STERLING SILVER case and 7 jewelled movement guaranteed for one year we sell these for \$7.50, and only have a limited number, so you will have to hurry if you wish one. We prepay postage to any address.

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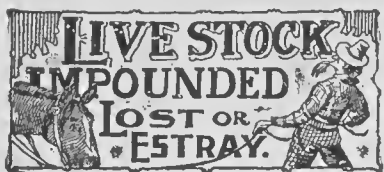
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In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines, of lost or estray stock, is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

All impounded notices appearing in the Manitoba and N.W.T. Gazettes will be found in this column.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and is advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all bands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost and estray, compiled since last issue:—

Impounded.

Caron, Assa.—Pony gelding, about three years, bay, indistinctly branded on left shoulder SV with quarter circle above. A. H. Powell, S.E. 14, 18, 29w2.

Headling, Man.—On Sept. 23rd, two steer calves, color roan, one has a ring in right ear and also an indistinct brand on hip, and the other no visible brand. J. M. Tait.

Indian Head, Assa.—Pony, aged, dark brown, rat-tail, rope with stick attached around neck, branded H triangle monogram on right hip. Louis Arnold, S.E. 22, 17, 13w2.

Lumsden, Assa.—Pony mare, about eight or nine years, sorrel, white stripe on face, crippled on left front foot, indistinct brand on left shoulder, branded B on left hip. W. R. Jamieson, N.E. 32, 19, 21w2.

Marieton, Assa.—Pony mare, roan, branded A1 on right shoulder; yearling black colt; suckling roan pony, entire; filly, two or three years, piebald, white face and feet, branded FS on right shoulder. Percy R. Hewer, S.W. 30, 22, 22w2.

Union Point, Man.—On Sept. 18th, one heifer, color light brown, white spot on forehead and on belly, one year old. Geo. McDonald.

Lost.

Lumsden, Assa.—Strayed from Craik, one ox, aged, red, rope hanging; one ox, aged, brindled, rope hanging; one steer, three years past, red and white, no horns, had halter on with rope hanging and went away with a grade Hereford cow. Thos. W. Dunbabin.

Stonewall, Man.—In May last, one roan yearling steer, with small hole in ear. Suitable reward. A. E. Markland.

Yellow Grass, Assa.—One low set chestnut gelding, with white stripe on face and four white feet, five years old. \$10 reward. Waddell Bros., 30, 11, 16w2.

Estray.

Fishing Lake, Assa.—Mare, young, black, white face, white hind feet, indistinct brand on left shoulder; yearling filly, white, no brand. Percy Field, 6, 33, 11w2.

Keyes, Man.—About June 15th, small mare, color buckskin, face and two hind feet white, branded O on right shoulder. J. E. Rear.

Kinhrae, Assa.—Since about August 27th last, yearling heifer, light roan, with small sheep bell on neck, no brand. W. H. Minnileck, N.E. 20, 21, 1w2.

Lacombe, Alta.—Cayuse gelding, hay, three white feet, weight about 650 lbs., branded 67 on left thigh. J. A. Robertson, N.E. 6, 39, 25w4.

Nutana, Sask.—Since September 2nd last, pony mare, bay, small, white face, hind feet white, branded RN on left hip. J. & W. Hunter.

Ponoka, Alta.—Cayuse, buckskin, branded on right hip; cayuse, grey, with white face, branded on right hip. G. W. Anderson, 12, 45, 1w5.

Strathcona, Alta.—Since March last, mare, bay, star in forehead, white stripe down nose, hind feet white, weight about 1,100 lbs., branded HH monogram over Y on left shoulder. James Inkster.

Yellow Grass, Assa.—Mare, brown, with cropped ears, branded T with 1 above on left shoulder; mare, grey, branded a cross on left ribs and 7H monogram with har above on left thigh. George Grassick, 35, 9, 18w2.

LOST—One pony mare, color, greyish white, about eight years old, branded T on left thigh, with two short bars across the down stroke, one at centro and one at bottom. Lost since the forepart of June, 1902. Suitable reward for recovery. C. Henderson, 23, 13, 2E., Stonewall, Man.

It Pays to Buy from Maber

If you are a man or a woman to whom the saving of a dollar or two, or more, is a consideration, you will find it advantageous to trade with Maber. We buy in the closest markets, and as our expenses are comparatively small compared with houses who combine a city business with their outside trade, we are able to undersell all our competitors, quality considered.

Look over our list below. We believe you will find it interesting. Let us have your order to-day. A copy of our new Catalogue can be had for the asking. It will be ready now in a few days.

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These boots were all bought at closer prices than usual, thus enabling us to sell closer. They're well worth 50c. to \$1.00 more than our present prices.

Pino Dongola, full fitting, comfortable shape, easy to the feet, laced or with elastic sides (Congress). Sizes 6 to 11. Regular price, \$2.25 per pair. Now \$1.75 per pair.

Box Calf, neat and stylish, toe cap, medium sole, a good fitter at a moderate price. Sizes 6 to 10. Regular price, \$3.00. Now \$2.50 per pair.

Finer Box Calf, very stylish, nice full fitting, comfortable boot, with lots of wear and good looks to it. Sizes 6 to 10. Regular price, \$4.50 per pair. Now \$3.75 per pair.

Very fine quality Box Calf, very heavy sole, somewhat extended, full fitting, and certainly very fine in appearance. Will wear too, particularly well. Really marvellous boot at our reduced price. Sizes 6 to 11. Regular price, \$5.50. Now \$4.50 per pair.

MEN'S SACQUE SUITS

It is impossible to conceive of better suits at the prices we charge. Purchased direct from the largest factories we are enabled to offer them at really remarkably low prices, considering the high quality of the goods.

Chest measure, 35 to 44 inches. \$7.50 per suit—All wool Canadian Tweed, in browns, greys and fawns, self colors and fancy mixtures. Good strong linings and trimmings.

\$8.50 per suit—Fine all wool Canadian Tweed, in the newest colorings and designs in fancy checks and heather mixtures. Good quality linings and trimmings. A first-class business suit.

\$9.50 per suit—Fine all wool Tweed, in heather mixtures and fancy patterns, in small, medium or large indistinct broken checks, in brown, fawn, bronze and grey. Heavy Italian cloth lining and extra quality trimmings, silk stitched edges.

\$10.50 per suit—Choice all wool English, Irish and Scotch Tweed, in the very newest shades and all the fashionable designs in heather mixtures, checks, plaids and stripes, superior linings and finish. An unusually large assortment of patterns at this leading price to suit all.

\$12.50 per suit—Choice all wool imported Scotch Cheviots and Tweeds, in browns, greys, olives and newest colorings in self, checks, plaids and stripes. Extra quality linings and superior finish.

\$13.50, 15.00, 16.00 per suit—Made of the choicest Tweeds and fancy suitings obtainable in greys, browns, olives and bronze effects and the choicest patterns and designs. Extra fine nobby suits. Large variety, from which we can please the most fastidious.

MEN'S WINTER OVER-COATS

These are strongly made, warm comfortable garments, which will, we are sure, give the greatest possible satisfaction.

Sizes 36 to 44 inches, chest measure. Heavy Canadian Frieze, double breasted Ulster, high storm collar, warmly lined with good tweed. Colors, Oxford and claret. \$5.50.

Heavy Canadian Frieze double breasted Ulster, double stitched edge, heavy tweed lined, large blizzard collar and close fitting. Colors, Oxford, claret and heather mixtures. \$7.50.

Specially Heavy Canadian Frieze double breasted Ulster, lap and raised seams, double stitched, heavy tweed linings, large blizzard collar. Colors, Oxford, claret and navy. \$10.00.

TRUNKS

If you want a good trunk, write to us for quotations and particulars, or send along the price you want to pay and we will forward the best that can be bought for the money. \$3.75, 4.50, 6.40, 7.25, 8.50, 10.00, 12.50 up.

BOYS' THREE-PIECE SUITS

These suits are made to wear, and they will certainly do so. Unquestionable bargains, qualities considered.

Sizes 28 to 33 inch chest. All wool Halifax Tweeds, in medium and dark shades, well lined and trimmed. Price, \$3.50.

All wool Tweeds, in various colorings, selfs, checks and mixtures. A very large range of patterns, all well made and trimmed. Price, \$4.00, 4.25, 4.50, 5.00 per suit.

Choice imported Tweeds and Worsteds, in newest colorings and effects, first-class linings. Price, \$5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50 per suit.

Extra fine imported Tweeds and Worsteds. The very latest designs and newest effects. Price, \$7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50 per suit.

LADIES' SILK WAISTS

All new styles, beautifully made and trimmed, in fine black and colored taffetas. Sizes 32 to 40. \$4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 7.50 each.

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Made of fancy flannelette, latest styles, various colors, neat and nice, and in the higher priced garments most effectively trimmed. Sizes 32 to 41. \$1.65, 1.85, 2.00, 2.50, 3.25, 3.95 each.

LADIES' FUR RUFFS

Black Thibet Ruff, about 50 inches long, good full fur. \$4.50.

Alaska Sable Ruff, finished with head and tail. \$5.00.

Mink Ruffs, varying in size and quality according to prices. \$6.00, 8.00, 15.00, 20.00 and 25.00.

Alaska Sable Ruffs, finished with squirrel tails. \$10.50, 12.00, 12.75, 15.00 each.

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All nice coverings at reasonable prices.

HONEY COMB QUILTS, FRINGED.

10-4 size. \$1.40 each.

11-4 size. 2.25 each.

12-4 size. 2.90 each.

HONEY COMB, HEMMED AT EACH END.

9-4 size. 95c. each.

10-4 size. \$1.25 each.

11-4 size. 1.50 each.

BED COMFORTERS.

Prices, \$1.75, 2.25, 3.00 each.

LAMBS' WOOL COMFORTERS.

5 x 6 size. \$3.50 each.

6 x 6 size. 4.00 each.

BLANKETS

Cool weather demands extra bed covering. Do not overlook us when ordering. We believe our values unsurpassed. Let us have your order now.

GREY BLANKETS.

5 lbs., size 56 x 75 inches. \$1.90 per pair.

6 lbs., size 56 x 76 inches. 2.25 per pair.

7 lbs., size 60 x 80 inches. 2.60 per pair.

8 lbs., size 64 x 84 inches. 3.00 per pair.

GREY BLANKETS, ALL-WOOL.

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FALL FAIRS.

It is the practice of The Nor'-West Farmer to send one of its representatives to as many of the local fairs as possible in order that we may secure and publish reliable reports of live stock and agricultural exhibits. This year, however, so many of the fall fairs occur within so few days that it is impossible for us to be represented at some of them. If secretaries would kindly send us reports of such exhibits as are of interest to the farming public we shall be very pleased to make use of them.

Maple Creek.

The fifteenth annual exhibition of the Maple Creek Agricultural Society was held Sept. 26th and 27th. The weather was fine, the attendance good and the number of entries large. The first day was devoted exclusively to judging and exhibiting the live stock, etc., and the second to sports. In this way the judging was watched all through by those interested in stock. The exhibits of roots and vegetables were particularly fine, there being mammoth turnips, beets, carrots, cabbage, mangolds, parsnips, potatoes, squash and tomatoes, while some good sheaves of wheat, oats, barley and spelt were shown.

In the horse classes there were 106 entries. Five aged Clyde stallions faced the judge. First prize went to W. A. Douglas for a good upstanding bay with white points, well coupled, with a good set of legs, strong bone and well feathered. He was sired by Mains of Airies, by Prince of Wales, and out of a Craichmore Darnley mare. Mr. Douglas also showed a useful Percheron stallion and a beautiful two-year-old roadster filly. C. W. Saunders won first and second for two-year-old Clyde stallions.

The six entries in the class for draught brood mares made this a strong class. First place went to Needham Bros. and second to the Canadian Land & Ranch Co. The latter had an extra good yearling filly. They also showed a handsome brown Hackney stallion with good action. There were also a lot of good saddle horses shown. Wm. Moody, of Calgary, placed the awards, which were as follows:—

Thoroughbreds—All awards went to W. Small.

Clydesdales—Stallion, aged—1 W. A. Douglas, 2 C. W. Saunders. Stallion, 2 years—1 & 2 Saunders.

Roadsters—Stallion, aged—1 Canadian Land & Ranch Co. Stallion, 2 years—1 S. Leach. Filly, 2 years—1 Douglas. Team—1 Hassett. 2 Elliot. Single driver—1 Leach. Mare—1 Lawrence, 2 Hassett. Two-year-old—1 Elliot, 2 Hassett. Yearling—1 Cumberland, 2 Elliot. Foal—Hassett, 2 Elliot.

Percherons—Douglas.

Carriage—Team—M. Elliot. Single—S. St. Dennis.

Draught Horses—Team—1 Needham Bros. 2 C. McCarthy. Brood mare—1 Needham Bros. 2 Can. L. & R. Co. Yearling—1 Can. L. & R. Co. Foal—1 Needham Bros., 2 McCarthy.

General Purpose—Team—1 Small, 2 J. Lawrence. Mare—1 Needham Bros., 2 Lawrence. Filly or gelding, 2 years—1 Hy. Hassett, 2 A. Cumberland. Yearling—1 Cumberland, 2 Hassett. Foal—1 Needham Bros., 2 J. Dixon.

Walking team—1 Hassett, 2 Elliot. Walking saddle horse—1 H. H. Fauquier, 2 Lawrence. Saddle horse, 15 hands or over—1 Douglas, 2 Lawrence. Saddle horse, under 15 hands—1 T. Drury, 2 Lawrence. Saddle horse, ladies—1 Miss McGarrey, 2 Miss Surrey. Saddle pony—1 Lawrence, 2 H. Robertson. Lady driver—Miss E. Brown. Four-horse team—1 H. A. Greeley.

Cattle.—There were 130 entries in the cattle classes. Of these 48 were Shorthorns, eight Herefords, two Polled Angus and 72 grades. Almost every section had from five to ten entries, that for Shorthorn cows had 13, and the judge, W. Sharman, of Souris, had his work cut out for him, as the cattle were mostly wild and could not be handled, but had to be examined from the top of the corral. There were four herds of Shorthorns shown, one each by the Canadian Land & Ranch Co., J. Lawrence, H. H. Fauquier, and Jno. Dixon. In grades every section was well filled and many animals of real merit went out without prizes. In fact, this was the best lot of grade cattle shown in the country this year. Jno. Lawrence, J. Dixon and J. Stewart were the principal exhibitors.

Shorthorns—Bull, aged—1 Fauquier, 2 Lawrence. Bull, 2 years—1 Lawrence. Bull, yearling—1 Can. L. & R. Co., 2 Lawrence. Bull calf—1 Lawrence, 2 Greeley. Cow—1 J. Dixon, 2 Can. L. & R. Co. Heifer, 2 years—1 Can. L. & R. Co., 2 Fauquier. Heifer, 1 year—1 Needham Bros., 2 Fauquier. Heifer calf—1 Fauquier, 2 Dixon. Herd—1 Can. L. & R. Co., 2 Lawrence.

Herefords—Bull—1 Can. L. & R. Co. Cow—1 C. L. & R. Co., 2 Fauquier. Heifer, 2 years and yearling—C. L. & R. Co.

Polled Angus—Bull—1 & 2 J. Dixon.

Grades—Cow—1 Hassett, 2 Wm. Sanderson. Heifer, 2 years—1 Lawrence, 2 Dixon. Heifer, 1 year—1 J. Stewart, 2 Dixon. Heifer calf—1 Stewart, 2 Jas. Lohban. Steer calf—1 Stewart, 2 Hassett. Steer, 1 year—1 Stewart, 2 Lawrence. Steer, 2 years—1 Lawrence, 2 Dixon.

Fat steer—1 & 2 Lawrence. Fat cow—1 Lawrence, 2 Dixon.

Special—Three fat steers—1 Lawrence. Three milch cows—Sanderson.

Birtle.

The twenty-second annual exhibition of the Birtle Agricultural Society was held on the 25th September, and, notwithstanding that harvesting and threshing were in full swing in the neighborhood, proved to be one of the best exhibitions ever held in Birtle. The exhibits all through were numerous and of a

high order and the regular prize-takers found it a difficult task to secure tickets. The weather, too, was of the finest description and the attendance much larger than usual. Mr. Griggs, Welwyn, and Mr. Mannin, Ontario, commenced their duties as judges of the cattle in good time and their decisions gave general satisfaction.

In Shorthorn bulls R. Thompson took first prize with a fine red purchased from John Graham, Carberry. In two-year-olds H. Bled secured first, and later sweepstakes as best bull, any age, for an animal bred by Walter Lynch, and sired by Village Hero, a strong, heavy bull, and in great condition. In a class of four nice yearlings Hodgson Bros. secured first with a lengthy, level roan of fine quality, having an excellent head and smooth shoulders. He was bred by James Bray. The president, S. Larcombe, received second prize for a good red, bred by W. Patterson. For cows, A. Cumming, Lone Tree, secured the first with a good red cow, Hodgson Bros. coming second, but the latter carried off first for yearling heifers with a very nice red, as well as first and second for bull calves, with two nice growthy youngsters. A. Cumming had the best heifer calf.

Grade cows were the largest and best lot in the show and some previous winners were unnoticed. Hodgson Bros. were successful in two-year-old heifers, and Bled had the best yearling. Richard Wade took first and second for heifer calves and C. Wilson & Hodgson Bros., respectively, took the prizes for steers.

For pure bred cattle other than Shorthorns W. J. Miller, with some very fine Herefords, and A. Cumming, with Aberdeen Angus, had the competition to themselves. The latter was first for aged bulls, W. Miller second, also first and second for cows, while the prizes for young cattle were pretty evenly divided.

Horses were numerous and mostly of good quality, and the judges, Messrs. T. Yeandle, W. Howard and J. B. Thompson, often had considerable difficulty in making their awards. In a big class of brood mares A. Seebach proved successful with a fine heavy mare, A. Cumming taking second. The same exhibitors were respectively first and second for foals. W. Sherritt took the prize for yearlings with a very well made bay, and the Arrow Milling Co. had the best team.

In brood mares for general purposes Cumming, E. Preston and W. Sherritt won in the order named, W. J. Miller taking first for foals, with J. Brown and W. Lidster following. B. Dutton was first for two-year-olds. W. Lidster and W. J. Miller divided the next class, the former taking the special for mare and two of her progeny.

For harness mares Hodgson Bros. took first with a very good short-legged brown, W. Sherritt having the next two. W. McMin won with a very good chestnut foal and J. Brown and H. Dodge divided the next lot. There was a full turnout of saddle horses, but quality in these was deficient. Drivers, though short in number, were good. W. T. Biernes carried off first for single driver and B. Fenwick won with a team of good looking browns, A. Seebach second with a nice pair of sorrels.

The show of sheep and pigs was very good. A. Craig, W. Sherritt and W. Wilson divided the prizes in the former, while H. Bled, Lidster and Dodge took most of the prizes for pigs, chiefly with Berkshires.

The display inside the hall fully maintained the reputation Birtle has long held as being one of the best exhibitions in the province, and the success gained at the Winnipeg Horticultural Exhibition under Mr. Larcombe's superintendence, fully bears this out.

The show of butter in prints, boxes and crocks was all of a high order, and the judge soon discovered all his experience was necessary to come to a proper decision.

The needlework was a very fine display, but undoubtedly the great attraction was the display of garden flowers by Mr. Larcombe, Mrs. Hodgson and Mrs. Dutton. The house plants of Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. Lane and others added considerably to the appearance of the room, and we think an additional prize or two in this department would be well spent.

The lower hall was devoted to roots and vegetables, of which there was a splendid collection and strong competition all through. Mr. Larcombe, as usual, took the lion's share. His collection was very fine and his pumpkins immense. J. Thompson, Hodgson Bros., B. Dutton and T. Lane were also successful exhibitors.

Medicine Hat.

The sixteenth annual exhibition of the Medicine Hat Agricultural Society was held Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st. The weather being fine, the attendance was good, quite a number came in from outside points to attend the show and sale of sheep which was advertised to take place Oct. 1st, 2nd and 3rd, under the auspices of the Territorial Sheep Breeders' Association.

The society has very good grounds, only a few blocks from the centre of the town. The indoor exhibits were nicely arranged in the skating rink, which is on a corner of the grounds. The display of roots and vegetables was very creditable, as was that of plants and flowers. The sheep were in pens at one end of the rink.

There was a fair turnout of horses from the nearby ranches. There were three entries in class for heavy draught stallion, 3 years or over, first went to the Stair farm of the Canada Land & Ranch Co. for a beautiful dark bay, Donald McQueen, a 3-year-old, by Young McQueen, shown in rather thin condition, though standing on the best of wearing legs. This horse was placed second at Calgary Spring Stallion Show.

A handsome bay 4-year-old, Castle Douglas, owned by A. B. Carle, was placed second.



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In the class for 2-year-old draught stallion Charming Boy, by Lord Charming, a nicely turned colt with good action, owned by the Canada Land & Ranch Co., was placed first, and also won the championship in draught class. A. B. Carle, Hy. Gobbert, D. Fenton and A. Hughes were the leading exhibitors in the other classes, and each had out some good useful animals.

In the cattle classes there were only seven entries, five Galloways by the Canada Land & Ranch Co., one Polled Angus bull by Jos. Newell, and one West Highlander by James Hargrave, which seems rather strange seeing there has been over 10,000 head of stock shipped out of the district this season.

THE SHEEP SHOW.

The largest number of sheep ever collected for show purposes west of Lake Superior was to be seen at the autumn pure bred sheep show, which was held under the auspices of the Territorial Pure Bred Sheep Breeders' Association in conjunction with the Medicine Hat Agricultural Exhibition on October 1st. Some 250 sheep of the Shropshire, Oxford Down and Rambouillet breeds were on exhibition, many of which competed for the prizes offered by the association, which were valued at \$456. The principal exhibitors were John A. Turner, of Calgary; C. W. Peterson, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture; D. McKerracher, Medicine Hat; Jas. McCaig, Lethbridge; and P. Robertson, of Medicine Hat.

The judging was performed by Messrs. W. Sharman, of The Nor-West Farmer, and S. W. Paisley, of Lacombe, who were appointed by the Territorial Department of Agriculture. An attempt had been made to bring up a judge from Eastern Canada, but at the last moment it was found impossible to make the necessary arrangements, and Messrs. Paisley and Sharman kindly consented to act, and the consensus of opinion was that the awards were very satisfactorily placed, in spite of the fact that competition was very keen and the task of judging an exceedingly difficult one.

Very considerable interest was taken in the judging by the visiting shepherms. This feature of a live stock show is one that the various Territorial Live Stock Associations are pushing for all it is worth on the principle that whatever educational value attaches to agricultural exhibitions of all kinds centres almost entirely in the placing of the awards by competent and disinterested judges, and every effort was consequently made by the association to bring a crowd out to witness the judging, and with most satisfactory results.

The keenest interest was naturally exhibited in the judging of the championship classes. D. McKerracher carried off this coveted honor in the open class for rams and ewes of the Oxford Down breed. The championship ram is a good, strong sheep which will doubtless give a good account of himself at the auction sale for which he is destined.

The highest place for Shropshire rams was gained by J. A. Turner with a magnificent shearing ram, the like of which has probably never been seen in the West. British Columbia buyers will patronize the sale, but it is to be hoped this grand sheep will remain in the Territories and become the sire of prize winners at future shows. The championship honors in the open class for Shropshire ewes was captured by C. W. Peterson, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, with a two-shear ewe of exceedingly fine quality, which won the admiration of every onlooker. This ewe was only exhibited and not intended for the auction sale.

Nearly all the sheep which were entered for the show were auctioned off on Thursday according to programme.

Only two money prizes were offered, the third award being a "very highly commended" card, fourth, "highly commended," and fifth, "commended." The following is a complete list of the awards:—

OXFORD DOWNS.

Ram, 2 years and over—5 entries—1 D. McKerracher, \$15, 2 John A. Turner, \$10, 3 & 5, McKerracher, 4 Turner.

Ram, shearing—10 entries—1 and 2, \$12 & \$8, McKerracher, 3 Turner, 4 & 5 McKerracher.

Ram lamb—1 entry—McKerracher, \$10.
Ewe, shearing and over—8 entries—1 & 2, \$10 and \$7, 3, 4 & 5, McKerracher.

Championship ram, any age, open—2 entries—McKerracher.

Championship ewe, any age, open—1 entry—McKerracher.

SHROPSHIRE.

Ram, two shears and over—6 entries—1 & 2, \$15 and \$10, 3 & 4 Turner, 5 Jas. McCaig.

Ram, shearing—7 entries—1 & 2, \$12 and \$8, 3 & 4, Turner, 5 McCaig.

Ram, lamb—7 entries—1 & 2, \$10 & \$7, 3, 4 and 5, Turner.

Ewe, shearing and over—2 entries—1 & 2, \$10 & \$7, C. W. Peterson.

Ewe, lamb—6 entries—1 & 2, \$8 & \$5, 3, 4 & 5, McCaig.

Championship ram, any age, bred in the Territories—Turner, \$15.

Championship ram, any age, open—Turner, \$15.

Championship ewe, any age, open—Peterson, \$15.

FINE WOOLS.

There were two Rambouillet shown in this class by P. Robertson, which were awarded 1st (\$15) and 2nd (\$10) prizes.

TERRITORIAL RAM SALE.

The first auction sale of rams ever held in the Territories took place at Medicine Hat under the auspices of the Territorial Sheep Breeders' Association, on Oct. 2nd. Every convenience was offered both buyers and sellers under the rules of sale adopted by the association. A uniform fee of 50c

was charged for transporting sheep to the sale, and upon payment of a similar fee the purchasers were able to have the animals delivered at their nearest railway station west of Moose Jaw. The association admitted rams bred by Manitoba and Ontario breeders upon the same basis as those entered locally. The association realizes that the annual sale of pure bred cattle at Calgary has almost doubled the production of pure bred bulls, and, therefore, entertains the hope that by providing a convenient cash market for rams every year the smaller farmers and ranchers throughout the Territories will consider it in their interests to acquire pure bred flocks for the purpose of supplying the ranchers with rams. It is, however, considered advisable, as there are now less than a dozen pure bred sheep breeders in the Territories, to leave the door wide open at present for the entry at these sales of Eastern-bred rams. Doubtless the sale will open the eyes of Western farmers to the valuable field which exists in the ranching districts for the disposal of acclimated and pure bred rams of the proper type.

The pure bred cattle sale at Calgary conveyed many useful pointers to breeders, and the consensus of opinion was that the ram sale was equally fruitful in that respect. The bidding was spirited for animals of a high degree of merit, of which the sale of the championship Shropshire ram, contributed by Robert Miller, of Stouffville, was ample evidence, and while the financial results to some of the contributors may be disappointing, it is satisfactory to note that sheep of only medium quality could scarcely be sold at any price. This is decidedly the proper attitude for ranchers to take, and it augurs well for the sheep industry of the West that the buyers should exercise such discrimination in their selection. Of course, the usual weakness for highly fitted animals was in evidence and a good many strong, vigorous rams that would do useful work on the range were sold at small prices.

On the whole the sale was a decided success, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the enterprising promoters of this convenient method of buying and selling that class of live stock will feel encouraged to continue their efforts in this direction in order that the Territorial ram sale may become an established event of annual occurrence. Great credit is due auctioneer Paisley, of Lacombe, who always wields the hammer for the live stock associations, for the success of the sale.

The highest average at the sale was obtained for Shropshires contributed by John A. Turner, of Calgary, who sold 37 at an average of \$17.07. Twenty Oxford Downs by the same contributor averaged \$16.65. Jas. McCaig, of Lethbridge, sold 21 Shropshires at an average of \$21.86. The total number of sales was 108, which averaged \$15.62. While most of the rams were bought to be delivered between Medicine Hat and Swift Current, purchases were made to be delivered as far north as Strathcona, and as far west as British Columbia and east as far as Gainsborough, in South Eastern Assiniboia.

The principal buyers were the Canadian Land & Ranch Co., J. Wilson, Forrest, A. J. McIntosh, W. B. Dixon, J. Kimber, L. J. Beattie, G. W. Quick, all of Maple Creek, W. Kerr, Kincard, Peter McLean, Namaka, S. W. Paisley, and C. M. Smith, of Lacombe, and others.

The record sale of the day was that of the championship Shropshire ram for \$43, to J. A. Turner, of Calgary, and C. W. Peterson, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture. Jas. Morran, of Walsh, secured four excellent Shropshires at an average of \$25 a head, and two sheep of high merit were bought for Lord Aberdeen's ranch at Vernon, B.C. C. M. Smith, of Lacombe, obtained one of the best Oxford Down rams in the building, and the splendid Mansel Shropshire ram, tipping the scales at 375 lbs., and recently imported from England, will head the flock of C. W. Paisley, Lacombe.

A revelation to onlookers was the keen competition and decided preference shown for home-bred rams.

Woodlands.

For so busy a season the attendance was fairly good. This fair is a purely agricultural one, there being no sports or side attractions. No admission fee was charged and the ladies served a very nice lunch.

The showing of horses was rather light, there being very little competition in any class. In agricultural teams there were three out. Albert Scott securing first with a particularly good team, Sam. Scott being a close second. In the roadster class Sam. Scott showed a German coach stallion of good conformation and action. A unique feature of the show was a ladies' hitching up contest. Each competitor had to harness her horse, hitch him up to a buggy and drive off, no assistance being allowed. Miss Wilson secured first money, with Miss McNabb second. Another hitching contest for team to wagon, for men, was a most interesting one.

Cattle did not make a large showing and the only competition to speak of was in the section for aged Shorthorn bulls, where there were four entries. A. McMillan securing first, S. Porteous second, and J. Scott third. The awards were placed by Jas. Waller, Stonewell.

In sheep G. J. Doak had about a dozen head out.

In swine there were a few good animals out, particularly in Yorkshires. Alex. Irwin, of Stonewall, had forward a boar and two sows of this breed, one sow having a very fine litter of small pigs. In Berkshires Irwin and Geo. Craddock were the principal winners.

In poultry ducks made the largest showing. B. P. Langrill securing first, J. Hogg second. Of the fowl mention might be made of J. Douglas' pair of Plymouth Rocks, and W. A.

McDonald's White Rocks. The awards were placed by Jno. Todd, Winnipeg.

The exhibit of grain was very light. J. Klaholz had first for Red Fife and T. B. Walker for white.

There was an excellent showing of roots and vegetables. S. Porteous had the lead for Snowflake and Early Rose potatoes and other good awards. J. Baldwin first for Beauty of Hebron, also pumpkins. N. Harrop had first for turnips, cabbage and for best collection of roots and vegetables as well as other awards. H. Bates, T. B. Walker, Geo. Craddock and Procter Bros. all had good prizes. Altogether the roots and vegetables made a very fine showing.

By far the largest and best exhibit on the grounds was made in dairy butter. It was judged and scored by Fred. Lutley, Creamery Inspector, Winnipeg. This district has always been famous for its butter makers and it has for a number of years furnished a large share of the prize winners at the Winnipeg Industrial. A large number of specials are offered, so that the prize list is a long one, there being no less than 18 sections. Mrs. S. R. Porteous had five firsts and Miss H. Procter six firsts and three seconds. Mrs. A. Scott, Mrs. J. Scott, Mrs. J. T. Balfour, Miss H. Bates, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. F. A. Adams, Mrs. J. Hunter, Mrs. A. E. Harmsworth and Mrs. G. H. Broadfoot all had prizes. Mrs. F. A. Adams and Mrs. A. McNabb had first and second for home made cheese.

There was a splendid showing of bread, buns, etc., Mrs. J. Scott having the lead. Ladies' work made a large display, many nice things being shown.

Morden.

Fair day of the Morden Agricultural Society came at a very busy season this year and it speaks well for the officers that the show was a financial success. Many exhibits were entered, but people were too busy to bring them in or attend. The attendance was the smallest that a Farmer representative ever saw at the fair.

The stock were out in fair numbers. In horses B. Hill led the way with a well fitted brood mare in the general purpose class. He also had first for three-year-old and yearling and other good awards in the heavy draft class. General purpose teams made a large entry, there being five of them forward. First place went to T. Gillett for a pair of bays of good quality and action, R. McClain second for a pair of black colts. The judging was done by R. H. Buller, of Ridgeway, Ont. In heavy horses, besides Hill, already mentioned, J. T. Hutcheson was a successful exhibitor, also Shortreed Bros., Jno. Ching, and Jos. Dudgeon. R. McClain had the only team. Carriage horses made a fair class. Wm. Irwin had the only stallion and first for single driver. W. Hardy, Pomeroy, led for brood mare. T. Lytle had the

best team. In the roadster class Shortreed Bros. had the only stallion. J. T. Hutchison led for brood mare, Hardy second. The latter also had first for foal and second for single driver. Jno. Ching and A. Bradshaw had prizes. Dr. McConnell had the first prize saddle horse.

The showing of cattle was the best yet seen at Morden. Shorthorns made quite a class. Dr. McConnell showed his recent purchases at the Lynch sale and was only beaten once. There was only one aged bull, shown by B. Hill. In two-year-olds Dr. McConnell's Scottish Beau, fourth prize winner in the two-year-old class at Winnipeg, in the Greenway herd, was first. A nice entry of Alf. Bradshaw's second, Shortreed Bros. had the only yearling, but he was a nice smooth one. They were also first for an excellent bull calf. In aged cows Dr. McConnell showed two and secured first, Shortreed Bros. showed the mother of the bull calf and secured second. The doctor had the lead again in the two-year-olds, with Shortreed Bros. second. In yearlings the latter had both awards. In heifer calves J. S. Gibson's calf came to the front. He only showed this and a yearling. Dr. McConnell had first herd, with Shortreed Bros. second.

In Polled Angus Wm. Tapley showed only a three-year-old bull. In Holsteins H. Johnston a cow and calf. Henry Laycock had the only Jersey, a bull. In grades there was a nice lot out, the aged cow class being a large one, with good competition. H. Johnston, Wm. Henderson and Wm. Tapley divided the honors. In fat cattle Tapley had first for a cow and Shortreed Bros. first for calf.

In sheep Dr. McConnell had out a nice lot of well fitted Shropshires in charge of his Scotch shepherd, Mr. Young, and secured first for ram and aged ewe, and second for shearing ewes. Thos. Boulton had first for ram lamb, shearing ewes, and ewe lambs, besides seconds.

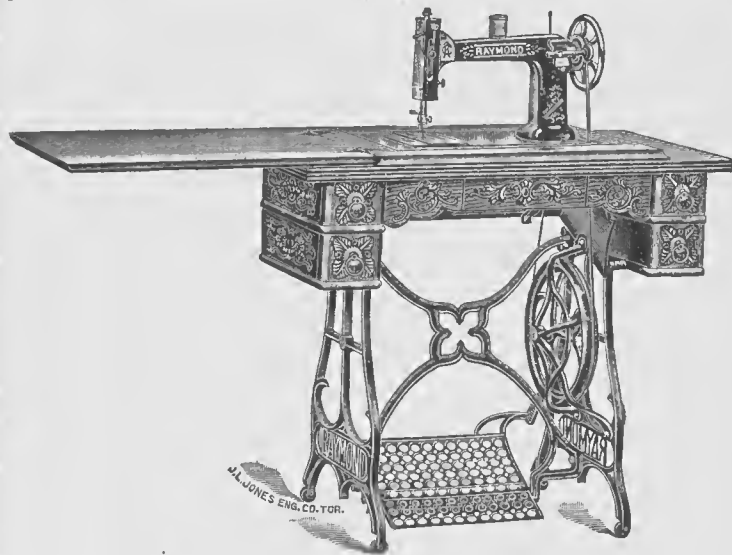
In swine a nice bunch of Berkshires were shown by Jno. Ching; Yorkshires by R. McClain; Poland Chinas by Hy. Laycock and Wm. Tapley; and Tamworths by A. D. Marshall, M. Chappell and H. Johnston.

The cattle, sheep and swine were judged by D. Allison, Roland, and W. E. Baldwin, Manitoba.

Poultry made a very small class. A few pairs of Barred and White Rocks and Light Brahmas made up the exhibit.

In the agricultural ball the exhibit of grain was conspicuous by its absence, there being only one two-busbel bag, shown by T. Gillett. The display of roots and vegetables was much smaller than usual. There was only one exhibitor of potatoes, J. Barrett, who also showed some nice turnips and other roots, while O. Bowie had a nice lot of mangels, sugar beets, carrots and corn. J. T. Hutchison showed a few nice samples of a cross between the sugar beet and mangel. They were heavy, good sized roots that should have high feeding value. Garden ve-

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getables were good. Here Mrs. E. Oke, J. Gilchrist, O. Bowie, R. McClain and others had awards. O. Bowie, as usual, had the lion's share, but was not pleased that he had so little competition.

Dairy products did not make a large exhibit. Mrs. H. Johnston, Mrs. T. Gillett, Mrs. O. Bowie, Mrs. M. Chappell, Mrs. G. Harrington, Mrs. J. Conner, Mrs. T. A. Hanbury and Mrs. J. T. Hutchison were the prize winners.

Mrs. Harrington had a long string of firsts for wild fruit, jellies, catsup and pickles. Mrs. E. Oke had good awards, too. Ladies' work was, perhaps, next to the cattle, the best all round exhibit of the show. It was varied and the work well done.

It is likely that next year's fair will be a summer one.

Stonewall.

The 22nd annual exhibition of the Rockwood Agricultural Society, held at Stonewall on Sept. 24th and 25th, though not so well attended as in other years, was on the whole a success. The weather was bright and mild, but very windy; this made it very dusty, but increased the attendance, as it was too windy to stack or thresh. The cattle were judged by H. O. Aycarst, Middlechurch, the horses by an Ontario man, the poultry by Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge, and the butter by Fred. Lutley, Creamery Inspector.

Horses—The competition was not as keen in any section as we would like to have seen, yet the quality in some sections was fairly good. An exceptionally good Clydesdale stallion was shown in the aged class by Robt. Scott. A German Coach horse of good conformity was shown by Sam. Scott. In draft teams to wagon Albert Scott had a good first, with A. Patterson second. General purpose horses were good. Worthy of particular mention were the foals. Sam. Scott secured first and Ed. McIvor second. Foals in the carriage class were also a choice lot, Isaac Scott winning first and Albert Scott second. Single drivers were a good lot, Wm. Barnes securing first. In saddle horses first and second went to Jas. Walton. Pairs of roadsters in harness were headed by D. Jones and Isaac Scott second. Best gentleman's turnout was won by Dr. Hinman, Sam. Scott second.

Cattle—Shorthorns and Holsteins were the only pure bred cattle shown, the latter by John Oughton, Stonewall, who filled every section and secured all awards. In Shorthorns Walter James and W. G. Styles, both of Rosser, and John McQuat, Stony Mountain, were the principal exhibitors. The former had out half a dozen from his herd, in extra good bloom, which were a credit to him. W. G. Styles was the largest exhibitor and his cattle, though off the grass, were in good condition. His aged bull, Pomeroy Favorite, 34273, though given second place by the judge, would have been placed first by the greater proportion of the judges on the outside of the rope. J. McQuat had forward a few head and secured sweepstakes for his aged bull, Sunlight, 32102. This was another award with which those around the ring differed, the favorite being W. James' Choice Goods, a mossy coated 16 months old bull sired by Sittytion Hero. The awards in the Shorthorn class are as follows:—Bull, aged—1 J. McQuat, 2 W. G. Styles. Bull, 2 years old—1 Sam. Scott, 2 W. G. Livingston. Bull, 1 year or over—1 W. James, 2 E. C. Sawyer. Bull calf of 1902—1 Styles, 2 McQuat. Cow, 3 years or over—1 & 2 James. Heifer, 2 years—1 James, 2 Styles. Heifer, 1 year old—1 James, 2 Styles. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1 & 2 Styles. Herd, bull and four females—1 James, 2 Styles. Bull, any age—McQuat.

Grades—Cow, 3 years or over—1 J. W. Walker, 2 Oughton. Heifer, 2 years old—1 Jas. Fraser, 2 Robt. Lang. Heifer, 1 year old—1 McQuat, 2 Oughton. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1 Styles, 2 Alex. McLeod. Herd, bull (registered) and four grade females—1 McQuat. Best pair of calves of 1902, fed from the pail—1 A. Patterson, 2 Alex. McLeod. Best fat cow or heifer (open to all classes)—P. G. McArthur.

Sheep—In short-wooled sheep J. Oughton had all the prizes for his Shropshires.

Swine—Berkshire—Boar, under 1 year—A. Irwin, 2 Sam. Scott. Sow, 1 year and over—1 & 2 Sam. Scott. Tamworths—Boar, over 1 year—1 H. L. McDismid, 2 W. G. Styles. Sow, under 1 year—1 Styles, 2 McDismid. Yorkshire—Boar, over 1 year—1 Irwin. Boar, under 1 year—1 McDismid, 2 Irwin. Sow, over 1 year—1 & 2 Irwin. Sow and litter of pigs—1 & 2 Irwin. Sow, under 1 year—1 Irwin, 2 Styles.

Poultry made a very good exhibit. The leading varieties were Black Langshans, Buff Orpingtons and Barred Rocks. The principal winners were Ira Stratton, Geo. McKenzie, and Geo. Lang. There were five pairs of Toulouse geese of good quality, Oughton first, Livingston second. Pekin ducks also made a choice exhibit, J. A. Mitchell being the leading exhibitor. The poultry was judged by Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge.

Grains made a very creditable showing. James Douglas secured first place for the Ogilvie special for 5 bus. Red Fife wheat. Walter James had second. Out of six entries for 2 bushel lots S. J. Jackson had first and Douglas second. The latter had first for wheat of any other variety. A few samples of barley were shown. There was good competition for the 10 bus. lot of milling oats. It was won by S. E. Good, second going to Walter James. The latter also had first for a nice sample of spelt.

Though of high quality, the entry in field roots was not nearly so large as in the garden vegetables. With the exception of turnips, mangel and carrots the competition was not keen. Mangels are growing in favor in this district, perhaps more so than in

most districts in the province. J. Oughton had the lead for turnips, mangel and hest collection, as well as other awards. S. Porteous, Jas. Fraser, J. A. Mitchell, Geo. Craddock and others had prizes.

Vegetables and garden roots made an excellent showing and prizes were well distributed. Mrs. J. A. Millan secured first for best collection and W. Patterson second. The competition was keen throughout, there being as high as 13 entries in one section, while 10 to 12 were common.

Thos. Frankland had forward a large showing of native fruit, so also had A. R. Mitchell, Alex. Matheson, Mrs. McLeod, M. J. Procter and others.

Dairy products made a splendid showing, there being about 80 packages present. The greater portion of the prizes went to the Meadow Lea district. The rich grasses of that district, no doubt, contribute their share towards the high scores made. Then the district is noted for having the makers of the dairy butter than wins the sweepstakes prizes at Winnipeg. The following are the awards:—40 lbs. crock butter—1 Mrs. M. Nichol, 2 Mrs. A. McNah. 28 lbs. butter, hox, crock or tub—Miss Helen Procter, 2 Mrs. Porteous. 14 lbs. butter, box, crock or tub—1 Procter, 2 Jos. Hunter. 10 lbs. butter, crock—1 Hunter, 2 Porteous. 10 lbs. table butter, fancy—1 Mrs. Matbeson, 2 Mrs. A. Scott. 5 lbs. print butter—1 Procter, 2 Porteous. 10 lbs. print butter—1 Porteous, 2 Procter. Two 3-lb. rolls butter, made from cream from De Laval separator—1 Procter. Collection of butter, hox, crock and prints, not less than 5 lbs. each—1 Hunter, 2 Nichol.

Bread, cakes and pies made a large and very choice collection, while the ladies' work, as usual, made a very large entry, many very pretty articles being shown which attracted the fair sex.

Springfield.

The 20th annual exhibition of the Springfield Agricultural Society was held at Dugald on Oct. 1st and 2nd. The attendance was fair and the exhibit up to its usual quality, although we fancied the cattle were not up to their usual standard of excellence. Springfield is becoming more a grain growing district and the cattle are being neglected. The weather was all that could be desired the second day, and though the judging was a little slow in starting, everything was finished up in good time.

There was some delay in securing a judge for the horses, as the regular ones had failed to turn up. In heavy draft horses there was a fair entry all the way through, though in no section were there found more than four entries. Three very good teams were shown. The entry in the general purpose class was much larger. In the section for brood mares with foal at foot there were 11 mares in the ring, and later the 11 colts came up for judgment. Carriage horses and roadsters also made a good entry. E. Hudson was a strong exhibitor throughout and secured a number of awards. J. Holland, J. Roberts and J. Morrison were also good exhibitors and prize winners.

In cattle the showing of Shorthorns was small, J. Morrison having the only bull present. In the female sections E. Hudson had the lead all the way through, with Van Slyck a good second. W. Murray had out eight head of Jerseys and secured awards, while W. S. Corbett had a few head of Holsteins. The strongest competition was in the beef grade classes. Here it was again between Hudson and Van Slyck, with the former in the lead for his big strong cows.

The heef classes were judged by W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, and the dairy grades, sheep and swine by M. Oughton, Middlechurch.

In sheep Wm. Murray had all the entries in the long-wooled class and in the short-wooled one A. Baxter and T. H. Smith divided honors between them for their Shropshires, with Baxter in the lead.

In swine Mrs. W. Haines had forward the only Berkshires. In the other breeds W. Jolly, K. McLeod and J. R. Morrison divided honors. Grade pigs brought out a nice lot. C. Jeffrey had first and second for pair of bacon pigs.

Poultry were not out in such large numbers as last year. The geese made rather the best exhibit, T. H. Smith, M.P.P., leading. As usual Barred Rocks made the largest exhibit in these. K. McLeod and A. Baxter had the lead. In Leghorns J. R. Morrison had the lead, followed by R. Duffy. Ducks were good, Smith being in the lead. A small exhibit of dressed fowl was made, Mrs. Haines winning first.

There was a nice exhibit of grain, the wheat being very fine. The first prize sample in the four bushel lot weighed 62½ lbs. per bushel and was from a field of 20 acres which averaged 39 bushels to the acre. Two acres of this field went over 45 bushels to the acre. It was shown by W. R. Dowse, Plympton. K. McLeod had the lead for two bushels of wheat. The Ogilvie special for 10 bus. white milling oats brought out a beautiful sample weighing 41½ lbs. to the bushel. It was shown by T. H. Smith, M.P.P. Barley was good, and the first prize spelt, shown by B. Studsm, was a very fine sample. O. B. Harvey had best collection of grain. A special for flax in the sheaf brought out seven capital entries.

The showing of roots and vegetables was an exceptionally fine one. In fact, it was so numerous and so heavy that it broke down its stand. In potatoes T. Lewis had first for Early Rose and Beauty of Hebron. W. S. Corbett and J. G. Gill also had firsts on potatoes. For turnips, etc., T. H. Smith had the lead, and his exhibits were all very large and well formed. He had the first prize for collection. In garden vegetables there was a large showing, T. H. Smith getting first for collection and T. Lewis second.

There was a nice collection of native and cultivated fruits. Mrs. A. Morrison having first for the wild and Mrs. A. Baxter for the cultivated.

Dairy products made a showing of 81 exhibits, all scoring up well. Every package was neatly put up and with the score card attached (the butter was judged by C. A. Murray, Dairy Superintendent), it made a pleasing as well as an educative exhibit. There were in all 27 sections, a large number of specials being given. The highest score was 95, made by Mrs. T. H. Smith, for a 23 lb. crock. Mrs. O. B. Harvey had 94 for a 5 lb. roll. Mrs. P. K. Dickson had 94½ for a 25 lb. crock. Mrs. A. Baxter, Miss Hudson, R. Duffy and R. Gunn had the leading awards. Mrs. T. H. Smith was the most outstanding winner, having in all eight firsts and one second. Mrs. A. Baxter had all the firsts in home made cheese, there being no less than eleven cheese shown.

Bread and fancy cake made a good entry, while ladies' work showed a great deal of variety and reflected great credit on the ladies of the Springfield district for its general excellence. One of the distinct features of the fair is its luncheon, served in the hall by D. Gillespie.

Fall Fairs.

Lethbridge	Oct. 7-8.
Kildonan and St. Paul's	Oct. 7-8.
Deloraine	Oct. 7-8.
Victoria, B. C.	Oct. 7-11.
Halifax	Oct. 8.
Carnduff	Oct. 8.
Olds	Oct. 8.
Holland	Oct. 8.
Elkhorn	Oct. 8-9.
Red Deer	Oct. 9-10.
Gilbert Plains	Oct. 9.
Headingley	Oct. 9.
Carman	Oct. 9-10.
Osk Lake	Oct. 10.
Macgregor	Oct. 14.
Wetaskiwin	Oct. 15.
Killarney	Oct. 15-16.
Crystal City	Oct. 15-16.
Carberry (field and garden products)	Oct. 17.
Int. Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Dec. 1-6.	

"The Nor-West Farmer is always a welcome visitor to every member of the family. We always find it reliable, interesting, and in touch with the every day affairs of farm home life."—C. J. Baragar.

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Piano

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This is our standard piano.

We make no other grade.

There is no confusion to the buyer, our most expensive piano is no more durable, the difference lies solely in the size of the instrument and the cost of the case.

If you are interested, drop us a post-card, and let us send you further information.

We manufacture also the **Henry Herbert Piano**, which we sell for **\$325.00**. Undoubtedly the best piano for the price sold in Canada.

Drop a card for our list of second hand square pianos. All in good order. Good practice pianos. \$50.00 up.

For Fireproof Buildings

Patent "Safe-Lock" Steel Shingles

Handsome and durable. They interlock on all four sides and are positively guaranteed weather, fire and lightning proof.

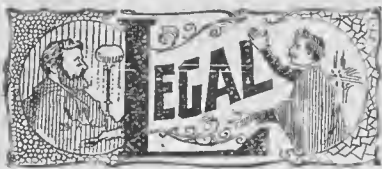
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As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

No Name.

An enquiry has been received without a name. It comes from Wassewa and we must again call attention to the notice at the heading of this column.

Action on Judgment.

Subscriber, Assa.: "1. I sued a party in Ontario for a small account and got judgment. The party is homesteading here. Can I get my money out of him when he gets his patent, and what course would I take to secure it? 2. How much land is it compulsory to break before the Government will give a patent?"

Answer.—1. You must bring an action in the Territorial court on your judgment. You will be able to obtain Territorial judgment by this means, when you can proceed against the debtor as in the case of any ordinary judgment.

2. Thirty acres is the amount generally demanded, but a great deal depends upon the other improvements. Sometimes a smaller acreage is accepted.

Taxation of Homestead.

A. G., Bellegarde, Assa.: "Why are homesteads taxed where there is no road, bridges or culverts, in fact, no improvements of any kind?"

Answer.—Because you are assessed and taxed.

Crop on Shares.

Reader, Alta.: "A rents his farm to B on equal shares, A supplying seed and B doing all necessary work and paying all other expenses connected with the crop. An agreement to this effect is signed by both parties. If crop is partially destroyed by some unavoidable cause, such as hail, snow, frost, etc., is B still bound to harvest it, though his share be worth no more than the expenses amount to, and possibly less?"

Answer.—Yes.

Liability of a Member of a Syndicate.

Enquirer, Balgonie, Assa.: "A syndicate has been formed of A, B, C, three persons. A wants to drop out, B is willing, C is not. A notified the company a number of days before the machine was shipped. Can A drop out? Can the company force the machine on A? Can the company make A make his payments, having signed no notes? A is not in a position to accept the machine."

Answer.—This question is very indefinite, we must have the full particulars of formation, etc., to be able to give any definite answer.

Master and Servant.

M. J. N., Rapid City, Man.: "Employee gets something in his eye and asks his employer for a day off. Employer lends employee his horses and buggy to go to town to see what is the matter with his eye. Employee hitches up horses and instead of tying them up he leaves them loose and they run away and break buggy tongue. Who is answerable for the damage, employee or employer?"

Answer.—Employee.

N.B., Letellier, Man.: "I hire a man for two months at \$25 per month. He began his time on the 16th of July at noon. On the morning of the 15th of September he left me, claiming his two months were over, although he was 13 days short to finish his calendar month, besides having lost five days' work in July with my permission. He now claims that he does not have to put up those lost days to finish his two months. 1. Had he to work until the 16th of September at noon to finish his two months? And (2) does he have to put in the lost days to finish his time? 3. Am I liable for his last month's pay?"

Answer.—1. Yes. 2. No. This answer, however, would be varied materially by the nature of the loss of time and the agreement between the parties.

3. You are liable for part of the month during which he worked, subject to your right for any damage caused by his stopping work one and one-half days before the expiration of his contract.

REGAIN YOUR MANHOOD.

There is Happiness in Vigorous Health.



You can have freedom from pain and again be given life energy and the vigor of youth if you wear Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt with suspensory for weak men.

What use has the world for a man who has not the courage to face the battles of life? Such courage comes from systems greatly endowed with the vital force of electricity. You cannot afford to let weakness stifle your ambition and mar your future. If you are not the man you should be at your age; if you have wasted your strength; if you feel you are losing your youthful vigor do not hesitate to write to me at once.

I have always given proof of anything that I have claimed for my Electric Belt, because I know that there are people who claim a great deal more for their remedies than the truth would justify, and I want every one to know that when Dr. McLaughlin promises anything it's as good as done. When I tell you I can cure a man and make him feel as he did in the fulness of youthful manhood, I give you letters from men who say I did as much for them. That shows that I have done what I claim I can do. If you want a remedy which will cure you, it seems wise for you to take the one that has cured others. I have published thousands of testimonials from cured patients and I will pay \$1,000 in gold for evidence showing that I have ever used a testimonial that was not true and honest.

Such Gratifying Reports as These Come From Everywhere:

I have used your Belt one month I have gained five pounds; I sleep better, and that awful nervousness is gone.—**JAMES LENNIE**, 103 Lock street N., Hamilton, Ont.

I have worn your Belt. I was troubled with indigestion. I now feel like a new man without a pain or an ache and have gained eight pounds.—**CHAS. TEMPLE**, Masonville, Ont.

I was not able to walk across the floor; now my rheumatism is entirely cured. Your Belt is a grand thing.—**WILLIAM HASLETT**, Ma'achie, Que.

The rheumatism is all gone now, as the result of using your Belt, which I wore regularly for three months.—**A. MACHAN**, Reston, Man.

I have tried your Belt and it has proved satisfactory. I was troubled with a weak back.—**EZRA BRYAN**, Mountain, Ont.

After using your Belt for thirty days the pain in my back was entirely gone. It had bothered me for about ten years. I also now sleep well.—**JOHN NICHOLSON**, Plantagenet, Ont.

I am not advertising that I give my Belts away. I am willing to cure you before you pay me. All I ask is that you give me evidence of your honesty and good faith by offering me reasonable security. You may then use the Belt at my risk and

PAY WHEN CURED.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—There are dozens of them, and the bait is always a supposed "FREE GIFT" or a Belt for a few dollars. Many who have been victimized by such offers lose faith in electricity, as the only result given them is a burned back (if they get any current at all). I have hundreds of these old burners that have been exchanged for mine. I make an allowance on such Belts. Write to me or call at my office and let me show you the difference and the pleasant sensation of a properly applied electric current.

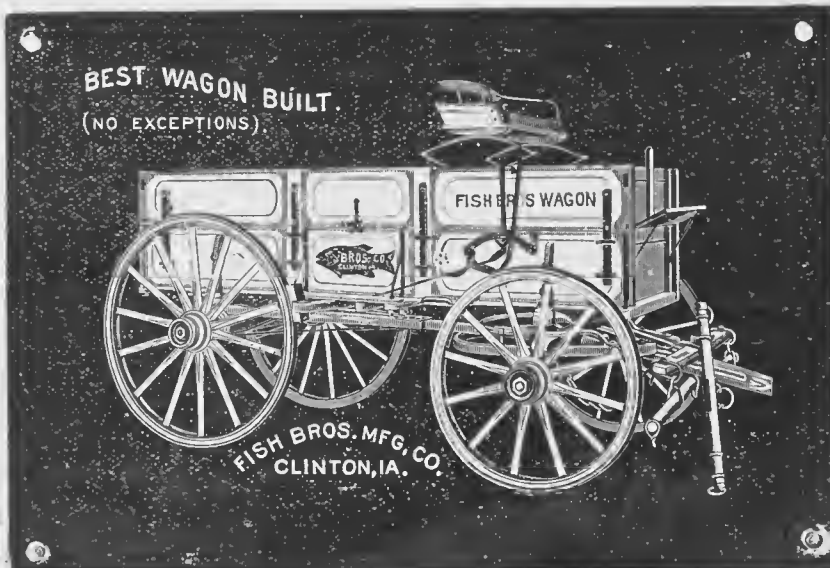
FREE, FREE—I have a nicely illustrated book which every man should read. I will send it, closely sealed, free.

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It is now, as it always has been, the best wagon on wheels. Don't be bluffed into believing that the original FISH can be furnished from any other source.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.



The Poultry House for Manitoba and N. W. T.

Writing on this subject and going into the same exhaustively is more than this article contemplates. It is not our purpose to touch upon the question of ventilation, or no ventilation, air spaces between the walls, or packing these spaces with saw-dust, shavings, cut hay or cut straw, or even to glance at the desirability of a lath and plaster finish inside for the comfort of our birds. It is a good thing to know that birds are not architectural critics; they ask for a fair chance, the rest they will attend to.

It has been considered necessary up to the present to have a house built that will exclude the frost, almost airtight. Anything and everything to keep the cold out (consequently the fresh air) has been the cry, only to be knocked endways, for the present cry of "fresh air," "fresh air" for our birds is likely to be carried to the other extreme.

At a large poultry farm in New Hampshire 7,000 hens are kept in 600 houses. In none of these houses is there a piece of glass. One-inch wire netting covers the glass space, in windows and doors. True, the owner gets no eggs in the winter, but, he claims, he does not ask for or expect them. His birds come through the winter all right, though.

At the Maine Experimental Station the open-shed plan was tried. Instead of glass in the sash openings a strip of cotton was nailed on. The shed was provided with a roosting coop and another strip of cotton fell down over the front of this coop. The mercury would frequently dip away below zero (for Maine is only two or three degrees south of us), but despite this they got eggs through the winter, and lots of them, averaging thirteen to fifteen per hen per month through the months of December, January and February. The theory upon which these people work is: Keep the birds warm during the night, and make them keep themselves warm during the day, and provide them with suitable feed to make eggs and shell.

This style of house is actually the very cheapest that can be built. Following these ideas, but putting them to our own environment, we will describe a chicken house we saw in this locality. The house is 10 feet broad and at present 32 feet long, but will be extended. At the back the wall is 4 feet high and perpendicular; the ceiling and front are each 8 feet broad; 8 feet lumber is used as it is \$2 per 1,000 cheaper than the longer lengths. The front of the house starts to the back about 15 inches; the peak of the roof is about 7 feet 6 inches from the ground line. Two by four lumber is used for sills, plates and joists. Outside this studding is nailed 1-inch boards. On this is laid plain building paper, the joints being fastened down by half-inch lumber. On this is nailed a good quality of patent roofing. On the 4-foot back wall siding is nailed. Each pen is provided with a six-light sash, 10x12 glass and storm sash will be provided. It has no inside lining at all, and ventilation is provided for by a 4x4-in. box, 12 feet long, running from the ground through the roof every 16 feet.

Inside, at the back of the house, and 2 feet 6 inches from the floor, a dropping board 3 feet wide and in length the full breadth of the pen, is provided. From this up the back of the house, and for 3 feet up the roof, is built a roosting coop. Two thicknesses of paper and one of boards at the bottom, back, top and sides. On the extreme end of this coop at the roof is nailed a piece of 2x4 and from this drops a hinged frame large enough to cover the entire front of the coop. A double thickness of jute (ripped from sacks) is fastened on the frame, and hooks are provided to fasten the frame to the roof during the day. The nest boxes run at right angles from the

dropping board and at an equal height. To prevent confusion, I should have mentioned the framed curtain goes as far as the nest boxes. The front of the coop is closed as far as the nest boxes come out.

This kind of house does for the Manitoba hen what the more extensive "scratching shed house" does for her favored relative to the south of us. With slight modifications it can be built as an extension of an ordinary barn or stable, or, if this is not possible, and you have to keep your hens in the stable, try the roosting coop for them.

In a house of this description, remember you can only provide for their warmth during the night. You must see that they get plenty of exercise during the day, also that warm water is supplied at least three times daily, and eggs, when eggs are worth 40c. per doz., will be your reward.

Hen Beats the Cow.

The following calculation was furnished the Ottawa Valley Journal by J. W. Meldrum, manager of the Ottawa Produce Co., Ltd.:

The following comparison will, no doubt, prove interesting to farmers who make a specialty of dairying:

An average cow costs, say\$40 00
She will earn on an average for 12 months, say 40 00
She will yield a calf which estimate at, say 5 00

Gross revenue from cow\$45 00

It costs \$25.00 to raise a cow. To feed a cow costs on an average \$20.00 per annum. One acre will hardly be sufficient for a cow to graze upon. A cow must have stabling. A cow has to be milked, and then the milk has to be driven to the factory, which means labor and expense.

Now, let us see what nearly the same value in poultry will earn.

Assume average hen costs 30c., therefore 100 hens at 30c.\$30 00
Many hens lay 15½ doz. eggs each per season, say average will be 8 doz.; 800 doz. eggs at 10c. bring 80 00
One hundred doz. will hatch out an average of 700 chickens worth, say105 00

Gross revenue from hens, four times greater than from cows.

One to 1½ bushels of corn or wheat will feed a hen for 12 months. One acre will be sufficient for 75 or 100 hens for a run.

Plymouth Rock pullets hatched in April will lay more than if hatched in May. Profits will be 1½ times greater. A lean-to house will cost very little, and if whitewashed every week or so will avoid trouble from lice. Two years is old enough for any hen. A dozen eggs should weigh at the least 1½ lbs. per dozen, and a large brown egg is in demand in Great Britain in preference to a white egg, which is a fact worth noting.

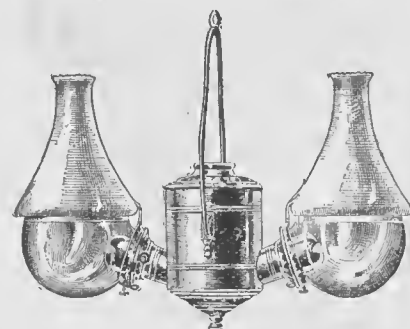
Culling.

Did you ever stop to think if you should weed out the unprofitable hens, you would reduce your flock one-half and make more money than you now realize? Some hens produce 200 eggs yearly, others 25 to 30, with no material difference in feeding cost. This is a fact, and the load of dead wood now being carried in our yards is immense. Know the individual hen; get her record; then kill off the loafers. The hen business scarcely receives its share of intelligent attention, but is the most remunerative if it does.

F. C. Hare, who has charge of the poultry fattening stations under the supervision of Professor Robertson, has established six sections for fattening chickens on Prince Edward Island. There will also be one in Cape Breton, one in Nova Scotia and one in New Brunswick. We wonder when the West is to have a few such stations.

The Angle Lamp

THE LIGHT THAT NEVER FAILS



No matter what method of illumination you are now using, this lamp is superior to it. It is not only the best lamp, but the best light. The Angle Lamp combines the three great essentials of good light—great brilliancy, ease of operation and low cost. While almost as brilliant as gas or electricity, it never smokes, smells or gives any trouble, is lighted and extinguished as easily as gas, and costs but 18 cents a month to maintain. Thousands are in use and give unfailing satisfaction. It is ideal for the home. Your local dealer will have it. If not, send for catalogue showing styles and prices from \$1.80 up to \$9.00.

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P.O. Box 391, Winnipeg, Man.

Salt Skill

Salt making is not merely evaporating salt water.

The whole process requires scientific knowledge and skilful manipulation.

And it is in that knowledge and skill that lies the superiority of our salts—the reason why they have superseded English and American salts for dairy purposes in Canada—why they have and are superseding most other salts.

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200 young birds for sale, better than ever. They must be sold because I have not room to winter them. Agent for Cyphers' Incubators, Brooders & Supplies. Write for prices and Catalogue.

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FOR
PARTRIDGE COCHINS AND BARRED ROCKS
TRY
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The Production of Winter Eggs.

The forehanded man, or woman, is always the envy of his more shiftless neighbors. The forehanded man anticipates and provides; the shiftless contemplates anticipation and continues contemplating. He is always "going to" but seldom does—until too late. He is going to have winter eggs, and gets them—about April.

W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, is my authority for the statement that eggs cost about 5c. per dozen to produce when the feed has to be bought, and with eggs retailing at from 35c. to 50c. per dozen there should be money in their production for somebody. Nobody is in a better position to get this money than the Manitoba farmer.

How can it be done?

Given a fair poultry house, a flock of birds, mostly pullets, and none over two years old, it should be no difficult matter. But one fundamental truth must be borne in mind—You cannot get something for nothing. I remember a farmer a few years back that was going to raise poultry wholesale. He had nests in boxes all over the stable, all over his house, sheds—everywhere. Later chicks were running about by the dozens and hundreds. They got no feed from him, no care, no attention. All they had to do was to grow. A little later they started dying off, and I was asked the reason. I told him starvation and lice, and was laughed at. The mortality increased, and later I was appealed to again, with similar results.

When his birds should have been three months old he had seven left. As he was more reasonable then, I broke one of his nest boxes in which the hen and flock spent the night and showed him one of the causes of his troubles. He got what he asked for. Fed nothing, worked nothing, got nothing. He don't keep any hens now, don't even farm now.

I don't care if it is poultry, pigs, garden truck, field crops, cattle or horses, you have got to put something in to get something out.

Let us get back to winter eggs. In another column is given a pretty fair idea of the latest winter house. With a house like this your fowls are ready for you to provide them the materials to start business. Remember, they are cooped up from November till March, and everything must be provided. An abundance of water—warm water is preferable—and plenty of grit. If you find buying grit expensive, coarse gravel is a fair substitute, or a block of granite from the prairie or a piece of limestone and a stone hammer will produce a fair supply,—but it sometimes makes one think—quick and hard.

Another absolute necessity is plenty of scratching material. Plenty, mind; 4 inches is good, 14 inches deep is better. Straw and hay, the shorter the better. Let the hens scratch for every grain they eat.

Give the birds a change occasionally. They will relish a warm mash for breakfast, or at noon once in a while, and it will do them good. Vegetables, too, must be provided every day, and a cabbage or split turnip, mangle or beet hung so that they have to jump three or four inches to peck is as great a treat to them as cranberry sauce and its accompaniment is to us about Thanksgiving time.

Another highly appreciated change is from wheat to oats (heavy) and barley, a few peas or beans, spelt and corn. The scraps from the table, of course, are always welcome and turned to good account.

Do not imagine from the above that you must feed your birds to over-fatness. You must use discretion, and if at any time you notice a bird lazy that should be scratching, find out the cause. If fat, reduce the ration in that pen. Over-fatness will show itself in many ways in a pen.

There is another factor in the production of winter eggs I have purposely omitted. With the preceding foods you can get eggs right through the winter, but with another food your supply will be doubled.

CUT BONE.

Green cut bone. If any poultryman ever makes a fortune green cut bone will play no inconsiderable part. The average fed is $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per day per hen. She will leave wheat, corn, anything and everything for green cut bone.

Where eggs are wanted a bonecutter is a necessity. Enough bones can be obtained in the winter to supply a very large flock and with a little labor will constitute the cheapest and most nutritious food for the production of eggs and the maintenance of vitality in the flock.

An enterprising Boissevain firm has commenced to make shipments of preserved eggs. The eggs are put up in pint, quart and gallon tins, there being one dozen eggs in a pint tin.

Scratchings.

Never winter more stock than you can comfortably house.

Regularity in feeding, wintering and caring for your poultry makes the work easier and more successful.

The hen herself seems to have nothing more to say or do than the hammer in the hands of the carpenter.

Reports from all quarters indicate a short turkey crop. This will make other poultry a better price and help the market generally.

Watch your birds for colds. Colds easily develop into roup, and as soon as sneezing or coughing is noticed, use a little tincture of aconite in their drinking water. Dose: 4 drops aconite to a pint of water.

Begin now to look over your flocks to select your show birds and breeders for next season.

Without the introduction of new blood occasionally the flock will rapidly degenerate to scrubs.

A representative of The Farmer had the pleasure recently of looking through the poultry yards of A. E. Sheather, of Brandon. The proprietor has been breeding Partridge Cochins for a number of years, but has lately enlarged his business by adding Barred Rocks. Two pens of Cochins were bred this year, and as the birds had all been carefully chosen, the chicks have turned out to be a splendid lot. Only a trio of Rocks were used, but they were well selected birds, and as an incubator was used he has a fine lot of young Rocks of good size and marking.



This cut shows one of the designs

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Have you ever tried our system of shopping by mail? If not, here is a splendid opportunity to put this store to a test, and at the same time to save four or five dollars on a new watch. You run no risk whatever, for we'll refund your money if you are not perfectly satisfied with your bargain.

The watch is in every way a thoroughly reliable, accurate and durable timekeeper and carries our written guarantee. We'll give you the choice of two movements, viz.:

A genuine 15-jewel American Waltham with a patent Breguet hair spring and cut expansion balance, fitted in an engine turned or engraved 10k gold-filled case (guaranteed for 20 years), or, if you prefer it, a plain 3-oz. solid silver case;

OR

Our own popular London movement, 15-jewel setting, with patent Breguet hair spring, in a 14k gold-filled case, guaranteed for 20 years wear.

The cases are open-face style, with screw back and front, and are guaranteed to be perfectly dust-proof.

The price, \$9.85, is good for October only, so be prompt in sending your order. Remember, too, our guarantee is good for one year, and your money will be refunded if you are not perfectly satisfied. Send \$9.85 at once, and mention this paper when you write. We'll send the watch by registered mail, postpaid, to any address in Canada.

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THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 174 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment it might not give the correct date because of insufficient time to make the change before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you "paid up" to the end of 1902? The label will tell you. If not, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor'-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.



WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 6, 1902.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Thursday, October 10th, is the date set apart by our government to be observed as a day of general thanksgiving. That such an observance should be made all right-thinking men will agree. In the oldest and best poetical collection the world now knows—and the best it is ever likely to know—we read: "Praise waiteth for Thee, O Lord, in Zion and unto Thee shall the vow be performed. . . Thou visitest the earth and waterest it. Thou blessest the springing thereof." The poet represents all nature as joining in the song of gladness and gratitude. Another poet indicates the spirit in which the creature should acknowledge the goodness of the Great Creator. "Oh, that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and for His wonderful works unto the children of men. And let them sacrifice the sacrifices of thanksgiving and declare His works with rejoicing."

In no previous year of her history has the Dominion of Canada had greater reason for thanksgiving to the giver of all good, and Western Canada even more than all the rest. Never have we seen a finer crop season. Our fields and pastures have given greater yields on a larger scale than ever before, and the season of ingathering has been, if possible, more favorable than even the summer. Our only grievance to-day is the want of sufficient appliances to carry

our rich harvest yields to the distant millions for whom we furnish at the lowest prices the choicest bread-making grain in the world.

We have to give thanks that the motherland is again at peace and that the war in South Africa has closed. Besides the good crops throughout the Dominion we have to give thanks for the general prosperity of our country and the more important stand our leaders are taking in the affairs of the great empire of which we form a part. During the year our herds and flocks have prospered, there has been no epidemic of disease, in fact they have enjoyed the best of health. Besides this there has been a decided increase in their money value.

One thing the West, particularly, has cause to be grateful for is the great influx of good settlers with capital enough to enable them to start here in a substantial way. Along with this comes an increase in the value of our lands. Not only have our flocks and herds been healthy, but our people have also been spared any epidemic of disease.

There is abundance in the land for man and beast, and if ever there was a time when as a united people we could give whole-hearted thanks to the Great Giver of all good from every quarter of our fair Dominion it is now.

PROSPECTIVE PRICES FOR AMERICAN AND CANADIAN WHEAT.

The Commercial West is an able business paper, in which, among other things, very careful attention is paid to the production and marketing of wheat in the three northwestern spring wheat States of Minnesota and the two Dakotas. In its issues of August 23rd and September 27th it has two articles signed by Rollin E. Smith, in which it discusses the prospects of wheat supply to the mills of those States for the coming year, and the way in which the farmers who produced that wheat are most likely to get the best values for what they have to sell. The writer first makes a careful calculation of the last year's consumption by the mills of the three States, the larger proportion of which was, of course, done by Minneapolis. An approximate estimate of these quantities had been made in the first of these articles, but the last is based mainly on the returns gathered from the books of the mills themselves. The estimate in the first paper differed very little from the actual totals. For the year ending August 31st, 1902, the figures were as follows:—

	Bushels.
Minneapolis mills ground . . .	68,466,000
Duluth mills	7,250,000
Rest of Minnesota	46,589,000
Total for State	122,305,000
Dakota mills ground	13,808,000

Total wheat ground in the three States 136,113,000

This year's increased capacity in some of the larger mills will require some increase in the wheat supply, and 141,000,000 bushels is a moderate estimate for the requirements of the current year. For seed alone something like 19,000,000 bushels may be reckoned on. The estimated crop yield of 1902 was 180,000,000 bushels. This leaves a margin of only 20,000,000 bushels available for export as wheat. Last year Duluth alone exported over 30,000,000 bushels. This year, instead of the Minneapolis mills getting contributions from such States as Kansas, the prospect is all the other way. The wheat grown in the States further south was so much damaged by wet weather that it will need a proportion of northern wheat to make it fit for milling.

The deduction drawn by the writer from these calculations is that there is every prospect of a premium being offered by the home mills on every bushel of wheat they may want within the next twelve months. Already Chicago and Milwaukee have drawn wheat heavily from Southern Minnesota, and the pro-

blem for the home millers is how to keep at home the wheat now in sight and which they must have if they are to keep going till the crop of 1903 is gathered in. So far the farmers of the spring wheat States have not been free sellers, and there is every probability that they will make as good or even better prices all winter from the home millers as they can get from the exporters. The probabilities are that Minneapolis will be a relatively better market than Chicago.

Let us now for a moment contrast the great home demand by the northwestern mills for the wheat they raise with our own prospective requirements in Canada. If we allow 40,000 bushels a day for all the mills west of Lake Superior and 280 working days in the year we have 11,200,000 bushels as the total yearly home demand for our northwestern wheat. Eastern Canada buys only enough of our wheat to grade up its own product. It would be a liberal estimate for our home milling requirements to say that it is probably equal to this year's crop of the Territories, which the latest report makes 14,649,500 bushels. That will leave the 48,000,000-bushel crop of Manitoba to be disposed of. Take 6,000,000 of this as seed for our next year's crop and we have 42,000,000 bushels for which we must find purchasers abroad.

In other words we must find a market 5,000 miles away for two-thirds of the whole wheat product of Manitoba and the Territories, while the American States to the south of us can only spare for export one-ninth of their whole product, the rest being all needed to supply mills inside their own limits. Let it be also kept in mind that between Duluth and New York there are scores more of mills all ready to buy every pound they can spare and competing with the inside mills every week in the whole year for the hard spring wheat of those favored States.

Do our home mills really add anything to the value of the wheat we have to sell? As we understand the business, all the wheat they buy, except on very rare occasions, is paid for at the very same price that wheat would be worth if carried abroad through Atlantic ports. It is no fault of the mills that they buy as cheap as they can, and we are therefore driven back to enquire how it is that already the excellent prices quoted for wheat a week or two ago are weakening day by day. There can be but one answer. The men who make their living by handling our wheat are tied down hard and fast to values fixed in a far distant market which they can only get at for a few weeks of the season when the actual producers most need the money and are most anxious for that and other reasons to get it off their hands.

There is no getting round the difficulty unless on the remote contingency of commercial reciprocity. The southern millers are hungering for the wheat we grow, and we are quite as hungry for their market. But till that day comes the wheat grower north of the 49th parallel is heavily handicapped, while his brother producer across that imaginary line is free to sell every day in the year in a market with 75,000,000 of home consumers and an export trade that exceeds our total wheat production.

Just one point more. A Minneapolis mill manager said recently that but for the enormous proportion of unground wheat sent from the Canadian Northwest, wheat in Minneapolis would be worth 10 cents a bushel more than it brings to-day. If so, how can we Canadians level up to the American standard of values?

—Hon. A. G. Blair, Minister of Railways, is spending three weeks in the West, studying the working of the new Grain Act, the development of the country and its need of railways.

—The C. P. R. announces a reduction of 4 per cent. in the rate for first-class freight from Montreal and Toronto points. Somewhat similar reductions are made for other classes of freight. The rate on farm implements has been reduced 6 per cent.

THRESHING ACCIDENTS.

Scarcely a day passes in which we do not hear of some accident connected with the use of threshing machinery. The unavoidable causes of such accidents are not numerous when compared with the losses to life and limb and property resulting from carelessness and want of thought. Men must be employed without being too particular about their previous experience, and though as a rule only men of known experience are employed to attend to the more critical portions of the work, yet even they in the hot haste needed to do a good day's work are tempted to take liberties in handling belts, etc., that lead to bodily injuries more or less serious. This year's shortage of help has a natural tendency to increase the risks. Altogether the man who owns and operates an expensive threshing equipment has a very hard row to hoe, and on windy days especially is driven to take extra risks often with disastrous results. "Eternal vigilance is the price of safety" and from a business point of view it is plain that the threshing contractor has a very risky outlook and should not be too harshly criticized by those who get the benefit of his skill and enterprise.

—At a meeting of the National Grain Dealers at Peoria, Ill., a paper was read on the repeal of the duty on Canadian wheat, and the writer strongly advocated the measure.

—The sale of Doukhobor cattle proved a great success, prices being higher almost than the cattle will be worth in the spring. A fanatic succeeded in inducing certain communities with the idea that it was wrong to either work, use, eat cattle or any of their products. They then turned the stock loose. The Department of the Interior gathered up the stock and sold it by public auction. The purchase money was all paid in cash and will be deposited to the credit of the owners of the discarded cattle.



Love is unequally yoked with sickness. Labor is lightened by love, but love cannot lighten pain or relieve it. Many a man looks on at his wife's suffering willing to do anything to aid her and able to do nothing.

Sometimes, however, the husband's attention is directed to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and its remarkable cures of womanly diseases. He may not have much hope of a cure, but he is led to try the medicine, with the result that in almost every case there is a perfect and permanent cure.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures irregularity. It dries the drains which weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

As a tonic for women who are nervous, sleepless, worn-out and run-down "Favorite Prescription" is unequalled.

"In answer to your letter I will say, my wife commenced to complain twenty years ago," writes Lewis A. Miller, ex-Chief of Police, of 33 Prospect St., Weissport, Pa. "We have tried the skill of twelve different doctors. She took gallons of medicine during the time she was ill, until I wrote to you and you told us what to do. She has taken eight bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and six of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' She can do her own work now and can walk around again and is quite smart."

"Favorite Prescription" has the testimony of thousands of women to its complete cure of womanly diseases. Do not accept an unknown and unproved substitute in its place.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate stomach, liver and bowels.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

FOREIGN CATTLE IN BRITAIN.

Glasgow, Scotland, has one of the most rigorous systems of meat inspection in Britain and on that account its records are interesting to us whose cattle are tabooed under the pretext that they may be made the means of introducing disease into English herds. More cattle were killed at Yorkhill, the only point at which foreign cattle are allowed to land, and where they must be slaughtered without delay, than at all the other city abattoirs put together. In 1901 at Yorkhill 49,881 cattle, many of them Canadian, were slaughtered. Of this large number only 66 head were found in any way affected by disease. Of the 66 only 9 were partially destroyed. This wonderful healthiness of foreign cattle, the inspector very properly attributes to the natural life they lead in their native home.

Of the 46,784 home grown cattle killed in the three licensed abattoirs 6,332 were found in some way diseased. Of the whole number killed 13.53 per cent. were affected by tuberculosis, and of these 15.29 per cent. were totally destroyed and 10.47 per cent. partially destroyed. These figures bring out in splendid relief the necessity and importance of prohibiting the importation of Canadian stockers because they are liable to spread disease among the healthy cattle of the mother country.

Just look once more at the figures—66 cattle out of 49,881 foreigners, not one of which was so diseased as to be entirely unfit for food.

Of 46,784 home raised cattle there were 6,332 diseased, 3,450 of them more or less affected by tuberculosis. Of these victims of tuberculosis 225 had to be destroyed as unfit for human food.

It is true that of the 6,332 cattle found not completely healthy 4,890 were cows. Just how many of these cows had been giving milk dangerous to human life there is no means of learning, but we should think that the people who can stand drinking the milk from 4,890 diseased cows in one year could get comparatively little harm from spreading among their beef cattle foreign beasts, only one in 5,000 of which had any trace of disease. It seems to us outsiders like the case of one man getting off scot free though he had stolen a horse, while the fellow that only looked over the fence was found worthy of hanging.

Of course, there are people at home who cannot help seeing the enormous disproportion between the health of cattle which after an average trip of 5,000 miles by land and sea, show up with 4,999 perfectly healthy subjects for one that has even a trace of disease. It is here that the funniest part of the business comes in. One oracle points out that if we take out the diseased cows the relative positions as regards health of home and foreign cattle are not so far apart. Well, we shall deduct the cows and there are still left 1,442 diseased cattle fed solely as beef for our 66 of the same sort, or a disproportion of about 24 to 1 in favor of the odious foreigners. This is a brighter specimen of protectionist logic than the most brilliant Canadian stump orator could achieve.

AGRICULTURAL TEACHING IN WESLEY COLLEGE.

For years past there has been a growing feeling among the rising young men of the agricultural community and in the minds of many people who feel interested in the progress of the growing West that advanced teaching along agricultural lines ought in some way to be provided for our future farmers if they were to keep abreast of the times. It has come to be an article of general faith that the governments, federal and local, ought to make such work a part of their business, or at least take the initiative, and of course provide the funds necessary for the erection and maintenance of suitable buildings and equipment, and to pay the salaries of teachers and professors.

An agricultural college has every now

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LIMITED.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Portable Saw Mills

No. 0 SAW FRAME
No. 0 CARRIAGE
SPRING RECEDER
RATCHET SET WORKS
TIGHTNER PULLEY
46 INCH SAW
50 FT. 8 IN. 4-PLY END-
LESS BELT.



Shingle Mills
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and then cropped up, sometimes when a government candidate needed a lift and the choice of a suitable location was a problem for local politicians. After the election the interest subsided and meantime one or two aspirants for higher knowledge found their way at considerable expense to colleges east and south of us in search of mental furnishing.

How long the pleasing vision of an agricultural college may be dangled in this fashion before our imagination before it becomes a matter of fact, a reality, no one can well guess. Happily, there is no need now for guessing. The directors of Wesley College have taken up the problem and propose to solve it in a very practical way. They have not yet formulated their programme for a full course, but have come to much the same resolution as the old country Wesleyan—"the thing's got to be done, and we're the chaps to do it."

The Farmer appreciates very highly the purpose, but when it comes down to the doing there is a good deal more to be taken into account than some of the projectors anticipate. They have already given us an inkling of the way they propose to set about it. They propose to give the aspirant an overhauling in his English education as a first step. But we expect that most of those aspirants may not see the matter in the same light. Later on they may be quite willing to improve their general education, but we suspect that not many of them will want to spend much time skirmishing among preliminaries. The boy who has been for years nursing an ambition to be a capable mechanical expert wants to get his grammar in the machine shop. If he aspires to be a stock judge and comes to school in the end of October he will decidedly object to pottering over grammar and arithmetic till Christmas and have to admit when he goes home for the holidays that he knows no more about the points of a horse, or cow, or grain growing than he knew last summer. He will perhaps be quite willing to spend one day in a week on what to his present comprehension are secondary subjects. Whatever the sages who undertake to direct his studies may in all honesty advise, the lad himself will want to get a grip of the main thing without a day's delay. His mind is open in that direction and to make him a successful student he must have the opportunity of grappling with the points, for the sake of which he is prepared to spend time and money, and the learning of which, in as thorough a way as possible, is the main object of his ambitions. Once the student has got introduced to his subject it will be comparatively easy to induce him to study language as a fit vehicle for the expression of his enlarged ideas.

The Farmer very highly appreciates the plucky and enterprising resolution of the directors of Wesley College to take up and deal with this problem of advanced agricultural education for the young men of the West. For one thing it will be a very great economy of public

money. The college has nearly all the buildings required for such a purpose and can do the work at less than half of what it would cost to do it under governmental administration, and if they make a good start and carry along their project successfully they could then with very good grace invite the public or even the government to give them a lift financially. A considerable portion of the funds of the college is contributed by the farmers themselves, and it will go far to increase the claims of the institution on both adherents and outsiders that it has voluntarily undertaken, out of its own resources to do valuable work for the country at large which the local government have felt too serious an undertaking to be hastily entered upon. From our knowledge of the men who control the college we have no fear of the ultimate success of their project, and for that very reason we have criticized their preliminary proposal and called in question its tendency.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an outline of the proposed course. A study of this will soon make manifest to anyone the small amount of real knowledge of farm work this course offers. We are anxious that the drift of our criticism should not be misunderstood. We entirely agree with the faculty of Wesley College that a good business education is very desirable for every farmer. What we do object to is the utter lack of proportion in the programme of studies which they have already placed before the public. That programme shows a course of seventeen lectures a week on subjects that have no direct practical application to the business of crop and stock production.

Having had his whole attention given for an indefinite time to subjects with which one pupil may have already made considerable acquaintance, but of which his class fellow may know very little, the pupil is at a late period in the session turned over to new teachers for a course of two dozen lectures on the subject he is most anxious to master and for whose sake mainly he entered college.

There would be differences of know-

ledge on the purely farming subjects also, but if these were dealt with from the first instead of being set aside till the close of the session, the interest of the students would be of a very different character and the session likely to produce a much greater amount of permanent benefit.

—The C. P. R. has in the first five days of October sent east from Winnipeg 475 more cars this year than in the same days for 1901. They are now making 350 to 400 cars a day east, 90 per cent. of which is wheat. They are now taking much greater loads than in former years. Six years ago their average load per car was about 700 bushels. For the last week it averaged 1,029 bushels per car. Every car is filled even past its limit; 1,100 bushels is not an uncommon load for a 30-ton car, and it is all the largest class of cars that are being used for wheat. The daily marketings on this road now run to 450,000 bushels.

—This is the season of the year when stock which have run more or less at large all summer is being gathered up by the owners. In making the annual "round-up" each fall, farmers always find that a number of animals have gone astray. As will be seen by consulting the heading of our column of notices of impounded, lost and stray stock, The Nor'-West Farmer gives free space (within proper limitations) to any of its subscribers who wish to insert advertisements of loose or lost animals. As we re-print from the Manitoba and Territorial Gazettes all the notices of impounded animals, and as this is the only paper which makes a feature of free notices of this nature, this page of The Farmer has come to be of great value to its users. People who are interested in the recovery of stock find that it pays to make use of this part of our paper, and the widespread circulation of The Farmer throughout the country makes it almost sure to reach the right party. We commend a fuller use of this column to our subscribers.

Prosperity and Guns

Can't you afford a good Double B. L.

GUN AND RIFLE

for yourself or the boy this fall?

Game is plentiful both in field and woods.

Take a little pleasure out of life. You cannot get it better than with your

GUN OR RIFLE

Our new Catalogue gives prices of both and many kinds of each. Write for it.

THE HINGSTON SMITH ARMS CO., Winnipeg, Man.

Thompson, Sons & Co.

ESTABLISHED
1883.LICENSED AND
BONDED.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WE HANDLE

WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY AND FLAX

ON COMMISSION ONLY.

Farmers who ship their grain to Fort William, Port Arthur or Duluth will find it to their advantage to have it sold through us. We obtain best prices, and make prompt returns when grain is sold. Advances made on shipping bills up to 90 per cent of value. Enquiries re market prices, etc., promptly answered.

WRITE FOR TERMS AND SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS.

P.O. BOX 758.

BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF CANADA

WINNIPEG.



Oct. 6th, 1902.

The fine weather that has prevailed since last report was written is giving the best of opportunities for farmers to get their threshing done. This fine weather has had a stimulating effect on business. Eastern firms have their eyes on the expanding business of this country and are sending in their travellers to work the ground. Building and industrial operations continue in a very active state, and labor of all kinds is eagerly sought after. With hard coal \$20 a ton at Winnipeg, there will likely be a big demand for wood, which has, of course, advanced in value. The railways averaged only 165 cars a day east since Sept. 1. This is a long way short of the 500 a day average that The Farmer estimated was necessary to handle the crop in anything like decent style. Having given their attention to getting the wheat out, the cattle trade is suffering. Long delays are being experienced by cattle men in getting range cattle to Winnipeg. The C. P. R. have also increased the tonnage hauled by each engine. This increase is considered by many as being too much for many of the engines and time is lost in trying to handle too heavy trains. Bank clearings continue to show an increase in the volume of business.

Wheat.

There are lighter stocks in England than last year at the same date, but heavier deliveries from the Danube and Southern Russian ports keep down prices. Other sources of supply are open to England, and though their home crop is damaged by wet weather, the present supply from Black Sea ports and prospective deliveries from India and elsewhere even matters up so that prices vary only to a trifling degree. In Manitoba wheat the figures of a fortnight ago cannot be maintained, as a general impression prevails that late deliveries at lake ports may not find adequate transport. On the best country markets very near 60c. for 1 hard can be got, but with heavy deliveries to elevators it is not likely that that figure can be maintained.

Thompson, Sons & Co.'s market report for Monday, Oct. 6th, is as follows:—

Wheat.—Liverpool 3d. lower. Paris unchanged to 3c. lower. American markets opened a shade lower, being influenced by the lower cables and immense world's shipments, but they became firmer when the visible supply showed only an increase of about one-third as much as last year. However, the tone was again rather weaker towards the close and closing prices were from 3c. lower to 3c. higher than Saturday.

VINCENT & MACPHERSON



LEADING UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS

BRANDON, - - - MAN.

Two Doors West of A. D. Rankin & Co.

Write for our FURNITURE CATALOGUE.

Primary receipts are 250,000 bus. less than last year. The visible supply increased 782,000 bus. against an increase of 2,316,000 bus. last week and an increase of 2,170,000 bus. last year. The world's shipments are 13,406,000 bus., against 11,477,000 bus. last week and 10,127,000 bus. last year. There is an increase of 2,024,000 bus. on ocean passage.

Chicago Dec. closed 69 3/4c.; May 70 3/4c. to 71c. Minneapolis Dec. closed 66 3/4c.; May 68 3/4c. Duluth cash 1 hard 70 1/4c., 1 Nor. 68 3/4c.

Manitoba wheat quiet and firm. There is good demand for wheat in store Fort William for immediate or early delivery, but for later delivery there is no demand except at a sharp discount from spot prices. Today wheat is wanted for delivery first half October at 69 3/4c. 1 hard and 67 1/4c. 1 Nor., and for delivery last half October there is 3c. advance to 69c. 1 hard and 67c. 1 Nor. Spot wheat documents complete bring 69 3/4c. and 67 3/4c. in store Fort William or Port Arthur. Oats and flax unchanged.

The following are the inspections at Winnipeg for the period between Sept. 1st and Oct. 4th, both inclusive. The quality of wheat especially is still at a very high level. Of wheat there were 5,518 cars, which graded as follows: 1 hard 3,474, 1 Nor. 1,522, 2 Nor. 200, 3 Nor. 41, No. 4, 10, inferior grades 171 cars.

Oats, extra No. 1 2 cars, No. 1 26, 2 white 21, inferior grades 12, total 61 cars. Barley, No. 2 1 car, 3 extra 9, inferior grades 7, total 17 cars.

Flax, No. 1, 7 cars. This shows a total of 5,603 cars inspected, of which 4,412 were on C. P. R. and 1,191 on C. N. R.

Of the 5,518 cars of wheat inspected the estimate at the inspectors' office has in the past been taken at 800 bushels per car, but the new cars with extra loading will bring the total to fully 5,000,000 bushels moved past Winnipeg up to Saturday last.

Oats.

With increased deliveries prices are sagging. Dow & Curry are paying 20 cents at Pilot Mound for milling oats, and this is about the top price at country points. At Winnipeg 23c. to 25c. for milling oats and 22c. to 23c. for feed in carlots is about the going figure.

Barley.

Is getting more plentiful. About 28c. to 30c. for feed grades and 33c. for malting quality are present quotations.

Spelt.

Is worth about 30c. for 50 lbs.

Flax.

About \$1.15 at country points is the present quotation.

Flour.

Ogilvie's have lowered the price of Hungarian since we last reported and the 98 lb. sack is now \$2, second grades are \$1.90.

Mill Feed.

Bran is \$12.50, but shorts keep up to \$18.50 per ton.

Oat chop \$22, barley chop \$17, ground screenings \$15.50.

Cattle.

The export movement in range cattle continues at its height, large shipments being made every week. Owing to a difficulty in getting room on board vessels some shipments are going by the United States, and this has had a tendency to lower values in the West. The prices, however, still continue at about 33c. to 4c. a pound at point of shipment. At Winnipeg from 4c. to 4 1/2c.

Export cattle at Toronto sold from 5c. to 5 1/2c. on Saturday, Oct. 4th.

Butchers' cattle continue from 3c. to 3 3/4c. per lb. off the cars here.

Dressed beef runs from 5 1/2c. to 6 1/2c. a pound. Veal 6c. to 8 1/2c.

Sheep.

No change in values, the market running from 3 1/2c. to 4c. for choice lots off the cars at Winnipeg. Lambs are worth about 1c. more.

Mutton is worth in Winnipeg 9c. dressed. Lamb is worth 11 1/2c.

Hogs.

While the demand is very active, there is a very small supply coming forward. Packers are quoting from 6 1/2c. to 6 3/4c. for choice weights off the cars at Winnipeg. Lower grades bring lower values.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery—Since last report the market has advanced somewhat owing to the demand in the east, and we now quote choice creamery as worth 20c. f.o.b. factory. As quite a number of the creameries have closed, values are likely to look up.

Dairy—The demand is still good for dairy produce, but very little of any kind is coming in just now. Towards the close of the month stocks held in the country will likely begin to move out and values may recede a little. Dairy butter brings about 15c. in

round lots. Choice tubs are worth more than this.

Cheese—The market is stronger and the going price for cheese is 11c. This is pretty near what Ontario cheese can be laid down for, and being of better quality some dealers are looking to the east for their supplies. The Manitoba make has been pretty well contracted for.

Potatoes.

Owing to so many of the dealers losing money last year on potatoes, and the market being somewhat unsatisfactory, they are not anxious to handle potatoes. The crop is fairly large and values at country points will be about 22c. per bushel on the track. At Winnipeg from farmers' wagons potatoes are worth 25c. to 30c. per bushel.

Hides.

The market is easier than at last report, a decline of 1c. on No. 1 inspected hides having taken place.

Seneca Root.

The fine weather has been favorable for digging the root, but receipts continue light, dealers now offering 56c. a pound for the best. This is two cents less than our last quotation.

"I think The Nor-West Farmer first-rate and wish it every success."—A. McDonald.

FLAX SEED WANTED.

We are in the market to buy Flax Seed, and will be pleased to quote prices on cars on application. At stations where we have elevators prices can be obtained from our buyers.

THE NORTHERN ELEVATOR CO., LTD., - WINNIPEG, MAN.

Agents for Canada Linseed Oil Mills, Ltd., Montreal, Que.

Farmers Grain

IT WILL PAY YOU TO LOAD YOUR
ON THE CARS.

Why? Because you will save elevator fees, excessive dockage, buyers' salary, and car lots always bring top prices. Consign your grain to us and we will remit you proceeds, less regulation charges and 1/2c. per bushel commission, or will make straight bids on track your station.

Write for shipping instructions and other information to

Directors:

A. Macdonald,
A. B. Bethune,
T. D. Robinson,
R. L. Richardson,
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THE
INDEPENDENT GRAIN CO.

LIMITED,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

OFFICES: 26-27 NEW MERCHANTS BANK BLOCK.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

To the Waste Paper Basket.

An inquiry for the pedigree of four horses reached us the other day without the correspondent's name. It went into the waste paper basket. Attention must be drawn again to the heading at the top of the Correspondence column. This particular letter is postmarked Oak Lake, but the question is to be answered to Brandon.

Service in South Africa.

Subscriber, Waseewa, Man.: "Is Baden-Powell enlisting men for his police force for service in South Africa, and if so, where will I apply for information?"

Answer.—Recruiting for this force has been stopped for over three months.

Wants Ducks and Geese.

F. A. Galbraith, Innisfail, Alta.: "Where can I write for catalogues of Pekin ducks and Toulouse geese, and prices of same?"

Answer.—For ducks, try J. F. C. Menlove, Virden; for ducks and geese, try Wm. Kilsdon, Burnside; and Chas. Midwinter, Louise Bridge, all in Manitoba.

Hogs in the Northwest.

Reginald Beatty, Melfort, Sask., writes: "The short season in the Northwest makes it essential, even for the most thrifty farmers, to provide a means of disposing of grain, which may have been frosted or not grade high enough to ship. I have a number of American neighbors, who preach hogs and hogs, and hold up the example of the Western States, and they are right. With cheap rich land, hog cholera unknown, sure crops, why should not each farmer keep breeding sows, as he does cows, viz., from six to 12? This concentration of products would mean the relief of the grain blockade. Sow home grass thickly on old land, put a good fence round it, keep pigs out for first year, and after that you have a pasture, which will feed at least 20 hogs to an acre. With water and grain handy one man can look after a large number. I have bred my sows twice and would like to hear from other farmers their opinion on one or two litters a year."

Breed of Sheep.

F. F. Wilson, Isherwood, Ont.: "Which is the larger breed of sheep, the Oxford Down

or the Leicester? Which would be the largest as fall lambs?"

Answer.—This is a very loose question. A few sheep of either breed can always be found that will feed to a large size, but when it comes down to ordinary business much more will depend on the breeder and the skill and care he puts into the business than on his selection of a breed. If the environment is not suitable sheep of every variety will shrink and their offspring will go on diminishing in size till they adapt themselves to the climate and feed and the amount of skilled attention they receive. The Oxford Downs are generally accepted as being the larger breed. Even in the South of Scotland, the stronghold of the Leicester breed, the Oxfords are taking firm hold also, though some people allege that the Leicesters grow fastest as lambs.

Prices of Western Cattle.

A letter has just been received from Medicine Hat, written the 10th of August, and posted the 1st of Oct., dealing with the comparative prices of cattle at Chicago and Winnipeg. We would refer our correspondent to the article on "Beef Prices" in our Sept. 5th issue.

Threshing Questions.

Subscriber, Weyburn, Assa.: "1. What is the maximum price for threshing wheat and oats? 2. Must a farmer pay for what the weigher attached to a Minneapolis thresher records?"

Answer.—1. There is no standard price. You should arrange the price with the thresher before starting.

2. The weigher you refer to is not legalized in Canada, but if it was understood before you began threshing that that was to be the mode of measurement, every honest man will pay by its record.

Getting Rid of Bed Bugs.

Subscriber, Manor, Assa.: "What will destroy bed bugs? Could anything be hurt in the house effectually? Have tried burning sulphur with no effect."

Answer.—It is very difficult to kill bed bugs by burning sulphur in the house. Experiments go to show, though, that when a house is closed up good and tight, if 25 grains of sulphur are burned for each cubic yard of air space in each room in the house and it is kept closed for 24 hours, they will all be destroyed. It must be kept closed the full 24 hours. By having a pot of steaming water in each room the efficacy of the sulphur fumes is greatly increased. To follow this plan, means to move out for a day, but most people would submit to such an inconvenience to get rid of them.

Another plan is to evaporate formaldehyde in the house after it has been thoroughly closed up. Close all windows as tightly as possible. If the air comes in strongly around the window sash, paste a strip of paper around it. Paste paper over the cracks around all the outside doors but one. Now sprinkle around each room 10 grains of formaldehyde for every cubic yard of air space in the room. Begin at the top of the house. Close up for 24 hours. Then open up and air the whole house. The formaldehyde is very penetrating and will find its way into cracks in the wall, etc., where the bugs often hide. It is a good plan to take wooden bedsteads apart. The formaldehyde will not in-

jure anything in the house, while sulphur will tarnish certain metallic surfaces. It will also kill other insect pests. It can be had from the drug store. The eggs of the bed bug hatch in a week to ten days and the young require about eleven weeks to attain maturity, so that to be sure a house is cleared of them the fumigation should be repeated in ten days to two weeks, so as to catch any that may hatch out. Don't forget the 24 hours. Less is not enough.

Ranch on Shares.

Subscriber, Wawanesa, Man.: "Could you give me some information in regard to a partnership in a cattle ranch? A starts B out with 200 head of cattle, a team of horses, mower, rake, a year's provisions, locates the grazing land and builds a house. In short, gives B a complete outfit, with the understanding that B is to receive a share of the profit for his time and labor in taking care of the herd. What would be a fair division and how should it be made? Also should B be held responsible for anything? Kindly give all details of a square settlement between man and man."

Answered by R. G. Mathews, Macleod, Alta.: "This question is hardly distinct enough. It largely depends upon what kind of cattle the 200 comprise. Whether cows, steers, or a mixed bunch. In this country B would have to supply everything but the cattle, and, if breeding stock, would receive half the increase. As a matter of fact, the profit on such an outfit as above described would, unless he got practically all of it, hardly pay B for his year's work, for the first year or two, anyway. There would have to be some extra help hired and presumably B would have to pay the wages. If a man offered me such a proposition I wouldn't take it unless I was 'broke.' I don't think B could be held responsible for everything. If Subscriber is still interested in the subject and will describe more particularly the kind of cattle in the bunch, I will try and solve the query."

A Flat Contradiction to Rancher.

D. T. Wilson, Assesippi, Man., writes: "Rancher is very far mistaken about the horses I have been breeding and showing in Winnipeg and Brandon for 11 years. I now give you the record of my breed of horses from the first up to date. A Messenger dam was bred to a Suffolk Punch sire, then the progeny to a registered Clydesdale, and I have never used any other kind of sire up till this day. It is for the public to say whether I am breeding upon the right lines or not. I claim I am breeding a useful farmers' horse. I have shown in Winnipeg and Brandon for 11 years and the public know I have taken a big share of the premiums every year. I was taught to breed from stock that had powerful hacking for generations back. This is the only way any breeder can have success in producing good stock. I think Rancher can never have had any practical experience in breeding except from \$5 horses, which makes a poor example for the public to follow."

Cows on Shares.

J. P. K., Lacombe, Alta.: "Will you kindly publish for my benefit a contract for taking cows on shares. I saw one in The Farmer

about a year ago but can't find it now when I want it."

Answer.—There are several ways of doing this. You may let a man 20 cows, binding him to return you 40 in from three to five years. This is about the best way. Or you may furnish the cows to a man who keeps a good bull and take a share of the produce each year at branding times, either spring or fall. He would take more than half, as allowing him fair value for the use of his bull. Get local experts to advise with you.

The following is the contract you refer to:

COPY OF CONTRACT.

This agreement, made this....day of....., between A. B., of Township....., in Range....., west ofmeridian, in the Northwest Territories of Canada, farmer, and C. D., of the same place, farmer.

Witnesseth, that the said A. B. hereby agrees to let the said C. D.cows on shares for the term of three years from the date hereof.

And it is hereby agreed between the parties that the said C. D. shall have the use of the said cows and shall properly care for and feed them during the said term, and shall take due care to have all the said cows raise calves each year, and shall deliver the said cows up to the said A. B. at the end of the said term in good condition, and in case any of the said cows shall be lost, die or be injured during the said term through the default or neglect of the said C. D., be (the said C. D.), shall be responsible to the said A. B. for the loss caused thereby, and the said A. B. shall be entitled to be repaid for such loss from the share of the offspring of such cows coming to the said C. D. The said A. B. to hear the loss in case of death or injury to any of the said cows arising from any other cause.

The offspring of the said cows to be equally divided at the end of the said term between the parties, the said A. B. to have the first choice, and thereafter each party to choose alternately.

The said C. D. to properly care for and feed the said offspring during the whole term and not to remove the said cows or offspring or any of them, or suffer them to be removed at any time more than ten (10) miles from the Municipality of.....

Provided that in case of default by the said C. D. in any of the conditions of this agreement, the said A. B. shall be entitled at any time to retake possession of the said cows and also to take the share to which he may be entitled of the said offspring.

In witness whereof, the said parties have become subscribers, their names, signed by the said A. B. and said C. D. in presence of E. F., witness.

A. B.
C. D.

"We have been taking The Nor-West Farmer since last December and we cannot do without it as long as we stay in Canada. It is both interesting and instructive. The common people of most all countries know but little about farmers' law. The answers to questions are worth more than the price of the paper, besides the experience we get from old settlers about farming."—J. B. Harris.

"I again send in my renewal for your valuable paper, The Nor-West Farmer. I think it is a good paper for everybody to take. Anyone can learn a great deal by reading it. I have taken it for two years and would not care to do without it again if it cost twice as much."—Arthur Kingdom.

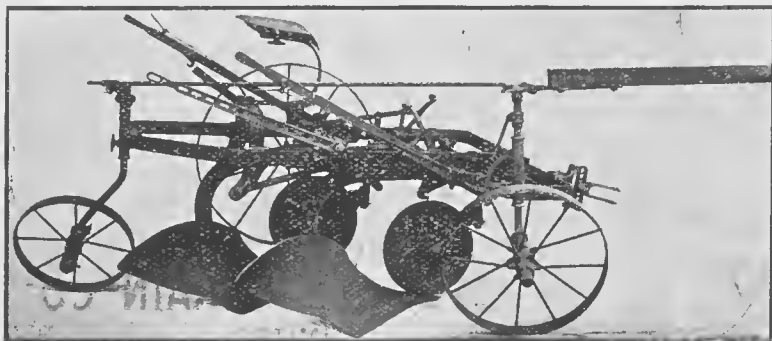
The Newest Addition to Canadian

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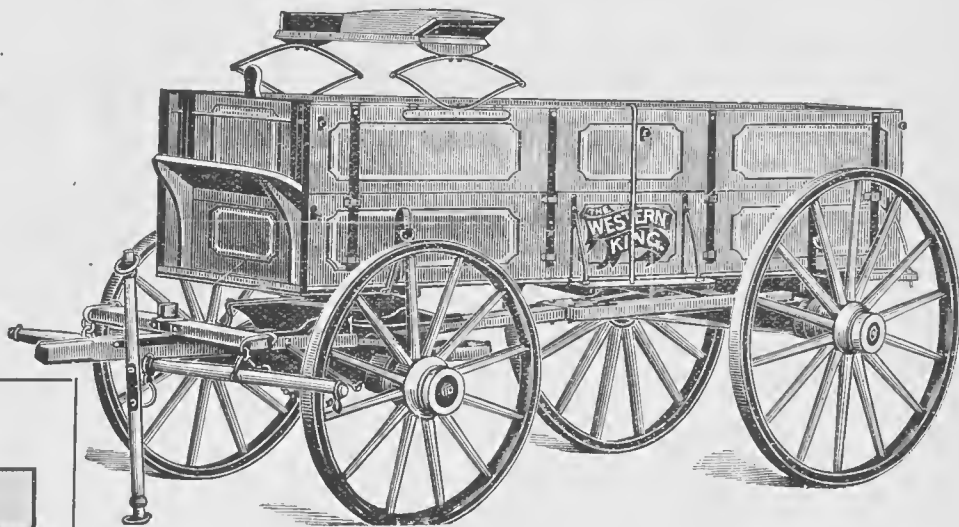
THE PARIS PLOW CO.,

PARIS, CANADA.

Have a Look at the



PARIS GANG PLOW.



TRY THE WOODSTOCK.

WOODSTOCK WAGONS AND SLEIGHS

Meet with the approval of all who use them.

For prices and terms consult, either personally, or by letter,

STEWART & METCALFE, Sole Selling Agents for
Manitoba and N.W.T.
Cor. Logan & Nena Streets, WINNIPEG, MAN.



Cockshutt Plow Co. Building.

On this page will be found a cut of the new building which the Cockshutt Plow Co. are erecting at the corner of Princess and Alexander Sts., Winnipeg. It is announced that, when finished, it will be the finest building in the West devoted to implement purposes, and will be a handsome addition to the wholesale warehouse district of Winnipeg. The increasing demand for Cockshutt implements has necessitated this undertaking on the part of the company, and in securing permanent quarters they have decided to concentrate their entire business under one roof, including the general offices, show-room, storage and shipping. Two spur tracks are being placed at the rear of the building and in addition to this the company have secured the lot situated at the rear of their property, which runs all the way through from Alexander St. to Pacific Ave. and bas

Another Harvester Company.

From the International Harvester Company, incorporated Aug. 12 in New Jersey with a capital stock of \$120,000,000, has sprung another company, a Wisconsin corporation, to be known as the International Harvester Co. of America, with a capitalization of \$1,000,000. The organization of the new concern was completed this week. It becomes a Wisconsin corporation by taking over the charter of the Milwaukee Harvester Company, whose business was absorbed by the International Harvester Company.

The International Harvester Company of America will be a selling and not a manufacturing institution. The company will market whatever portion of the parent company's product is required for the territory allotted to them.

The general control and management of the International Harvester Company of America will be in the same hands that direct the affairs of the larger corporation. The officers and directors will be the same. There will be a division of department heads, those having to do with the selling going over to the new company.

Other selling companies will be organized to market the combination's product in European and other foreign countries. Each of these will bear the parent company's name, with the addition of the name of the country in which located, as the International Harvester Company of Great Britain, the

An Inquiring Mind

One of our interested friends writes as follows:

"I see in The Farmer your ad. about the 'Jack of All Trades.' What the devil is this thing? He pumps, he grinds, he saws, he churns. Does he shovel dirt? Does he drink or sleep? Send me your Catalogue. Write me all about it and the prices."

We gave him the information, and will be equally pleased to furnish you. Let us know your wants.

Send for further information and Catalogue.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

VULCAN IRON CO., Sole Agents,
WINNIPEG, MAN.



a depth of 156 ft. They have therefore made provision for the future, as they have room for additional trackage all the way across this lot, as well as more room for building purposes should their business require further facilities.

The new buildings will have a frontage on Princess St., by a depth of 113 on Alexander, and will be four stories high, with basement. It will be of solid brick on a foundation of cut stone. The foundation work, now well under way, is of the strongest character, the "luments" and supports being of the very best. There will be fast electric elevator and every possible facility for handling and shipping goods. The whole of the ground floor, with the exception of a shipping room at the rear, will be devoted to show-room purposes. The well-fitted offices will be on the first floor, and, together with the show-room, will be heated by steam. The cost will be in the neighborhood of \$50,000.

So large an undertaking on the part of the eastern firm is a tribute to the upthling energy of A. E. Mott, the company's representative here, and shows that they have every confidence in the West.

same of France, etc. This plan will not only simplify the selling system, but relieve the big company from the exactions of corporation laws in foreign countries, for it is not in the states of the Union only that onerous corporation laws are in force.—News.

It is rumored that the price of plows will be advanced about 5 per cent.

Note the advertisements. Several new firms make their bow in this issue.

The plants of the International Harvester Co. are shut down for inventory and repairs.

The Moline Wagon Co., of Moline, Ill., break ground this fall for a large addition to their factory.

With the exception of a few odd pieces, all the threshing outfits brought into Winnipeg this year have been disposed of, and the dealers are "weeping for more," as they say they could place them.

The Fairchild Co. are now occupying their new warehouse which was erected this summer on Sutherland St., Winnipeg.

Rents are advancing in "implement row," Winnipeg, notwithstanding the fact that there has been considerable building lately.

The Waterous Engine Works Co., of Winnipeg, have recently shipped a complete saw mill outfit to Jno. A. Fraser, at Emo, Ont.

Stewart & Metcalfe are now to be found in their new office and warerooms on Nena St., near Logau. The track has been put in position alongside their property.

The dealers are now paying every attention to "collections." It is expected that they will be easy this season, the good yield placing considerable money in circulation.

The foundations for the McLaughlin Carriage Co. and Cockshutt Plow Co.'s buildings, on Princess St., Winnipeg, are now well under way, and the brickwork will be pushed ahead as speedily as possible.

The Nor-West Farmer is pleased to learn that J. J. H. McLean, the music dealer, is now getting along nicely. It is expected that he will soon be back in Winnipeg, looking after his business as usual.

J. & E. Brown, Portage la Prairie, gave an exhibition the other day of the working of a 20-horse power gasoline threshing engine. The advantage of this machine is that it involves no risk from fire. The trial is reported as every way satisfactory.

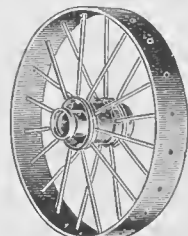
The genial manager of the Manitoba Cream Separator Co. has returned from a month's trip to points south and east and is now "down to business." Mr. Hansen reports having had a good time, "but there's nothing better than the West for business."

Thos. Roney, of the Minneapolis T. M. Co., has purchased what is known as the Manning farm, near Stonewall. "Tom" says he knows a good thing when he sees it, and could not let the opportunity to purchase this property pass.

J. Maw, of Joseph Maw & Co., Winnipeg, has just returned from an extended trip to the south and east. He visited most of the larger points of interest between Oklahoma City, New York and Toronto. At the latter place he "took in" Ontario's great annual fair, and says that, though it is larger and has better situation, it is not any better than the Winnipeg Industrial, when the age of the two concerns is taken into account. As far as he could see, Mr. Maw is convinced that nowhere is their greater advance shown in the farming community than in the Canadian West. "Joe" secured some special articles in the vehicle line and will have them on view at his warerooms shortly.

A Good Savings Bank

That pays 50 per cent. interest.



A set four low steel wheels with wide tires or our Farmer's Handy Truck with low wheels will save five times their cost in one year.

No tires to become loose or reset, no wood spokes and felloes to dry out or rot, no chance to shake loose, impervious to either heat or cold.

EASY TO DRAW, WILL NOT CUT THE GROUND OR RUT THE ROAD.

Greatest labor saver on the farm. Also mfgs. of Hay and Stock Racks, Wondor Plow attachments, Wheelbarrows, Garden Swings, etc., etc. Write for particulars at once.

THE WESTERN IMPLEMENT MFG. CO., LTD.

Box 787.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Tools Which Catch the Trade.

I loaf around the fair grounds
When'er the show is on
To gaze upon the people,
To see the engines run.
And I can't help but notice,
Though some may be afraid,
The implements in motion
Are the tools which catch the trade.

Some gaze upon the fine arts,
While others see the fruit;
And there are those who scamper
When'er the trotters scoot.
Again a side-show spouter
At times may make a raid,
But implements in motion
Are the tools which catch the trade.

Although mere gaudy colors
May help attract the eye
Of sturdy, honest farmers
Who may be passing by,
Machinery that's humming
Can show for what it's made,
And implements in motion
Are the tools which catch the trade.

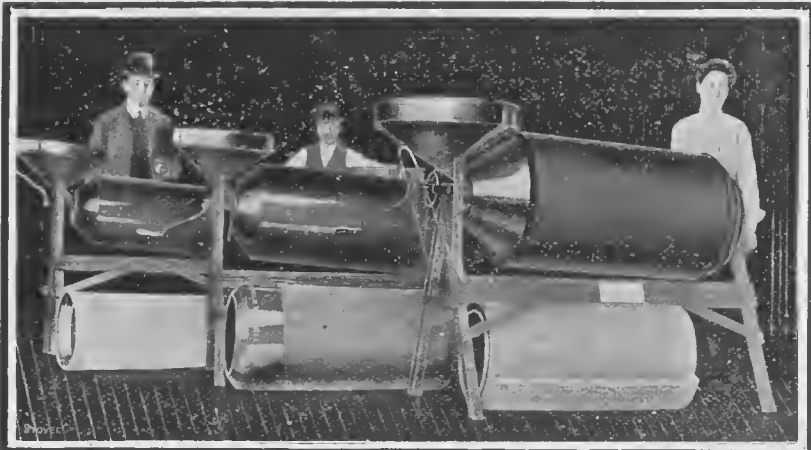
The busy huskers, threshers,
Will make the people stare,
Observe their wondrous merits,
Proclaim them everywhere,
Go home to sing their praises
On hilltop and o'er glade;
Thus implements in motion
Are the tools which catch the trade.

This world is moved by action
Much more than sentiment;
Hence there should be more hustle,
Less restful, calm content;
So take no long vacations
Nor let your stock get frayed,
The dealer who keeps pegging
Is the one who gets the trade.

—Orlo L. Dobson, in Farm Implement News.

Another Factory for Western Canada.

Some little time back The Nor'-West Farmer announced that Beeman & Co., of Min-



neapolis, contemplated the establishment of a factory at Winnipeg, and now we are pleased to announce that it is an accomplished fact. They are located at 131 Higgins Ave. This firm have been manufacturing the celebrated Beeman grain cleaners in Minneapolis for the past 18 years. Not very long ago they made a bid for trade in the West, through our columns, and so great has been the demand for their goods that they have decided upon locating here permanently. This will mean a more prompt delivery of goods to their Western Canada customers, as well as a great saving in duty and freight charges. The machines sold by Beeman & Co. in the West have given good satisfaction, and, with the new attachments now put on for the first time, should keep the factories running to their full capacity. The new features are a 3-bagger, which sacks not only the cleaned grain but tailings and screenings as well, and their bluestone attachment, which bluestones the wheat as it passes through the machine, and which is furnished at small additional cost.

Beeman & Co., during the past year, have shipped machines to Germany, Australia, Old Mexico, and have just signed a contract with Strong, Trowbridge & Co., exporters, of New York, for the exclusive sale of their goods in Turkey, Greece and Egypt. Their largely increasing trade is certainly an indication that the cleaners manufactured by them must have real merit, or otherwise the demand for them would not be so great from all parts of the country. Their machines are especially adapted for handling different separations, such as separating wild, or tame oats from wheat or barley, or for perfectly cleaning flax seed, timothy, clover, etc., and they are sold on a positive guarantee. We herewith give a cut of the exhibit they made at the recent Winnipeg Industrial.

"I have been a reader of The Nor'-West Farmer for over ten years and have absorbed quite a few money-making and money-saving pointers. Would like to send you a new subscriber, but all of our neighbors are already reading The Farmer."—John P. Jones.

Outside the Combination.

In an article dealing with the formation of the great harvester company, The Farm Implement News, of Chicago, says:

The great question of the future is, will other harvester plants be added to the combination? Five have been included, and among them the largest in the line. On the outside are found numerous large manufacturers of binders and mowers, among them being the Acme Harvester Company, Peoria, Ill.; Walter A. Wood Mowing & Reaping Machine Company, Hoosick Falls, N.Y.; D. M. Osborne & Co., Auburn, N.Y.; Johnston Harvester Company, Batavia, N.Y.; Adriance, Platt & Co., Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and Aultman, Miller & Co., Akron, O. At this time we have no information that would indicate that any of these will be added to the International Harvester Company. One of the highest officers of the company stated a few days ago that the addition of any other plants to the company was at the present time purely a matter of speculation. Of the eighteen directors of the company, four have been identified with the Deering Company, Wm. Deering, Chas. Deering, James Deering and Richard F. Howe; five with the McCormick Company, Cyrus H. McCormick, Harold F. McCormick, Stanley McCormick, Cyrus Bentley and E. M. Fowler; one with the Plano Company, Wm. H. Jones; one with the Champion Company, John J. Glessner. The remaining seven are capitalists and lawyers closely identified with the largest financial interests of New York. E. H. Gary is in the United States Steel Corporation; Geo. W. Perkins and Chas. Steele are partners of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.; A. M. Hyatt is a New York capitalist and Norman B. Ream answers the same description in Chicago; Leslie D. Ward and Paul D. Cravath are New York lawyers and representatives of large New York investors.

The Brandon Machine Co. are making additions to their factory capacity. They have experienced a very busy season.

Geo. A. Bell has been appointed superintendent of agencies for the Massey-Harris Co. The district under his care is what is known as Southern Alberta, and his headquarters will be Lethbridge.



One of the Many Designs.

\$12.00

If you want a good reliable watch, we will give you a splendid gold-filled case, guaranteed for twenty years, and a genuine 15-jewel Waltham or Elgin movement, for \$12.00. This carries our personal guarantee and protects you in every way. We will ship this watch subject to your approval, and if you are not satisfied will return your money.

D. R. Dingwall

LIMITED

Two Stores 424 Main St.
584 Main St.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

A. Watson, western manager for the Watson Mfg. Co., has returned from a trip to the East. He not only visited the headquarters of his own firm, but was pleased to have a look through some of Ontario's leading vehicle factories. While away, "Archie" secured a number of pointers in the implement line and is back in fine trim for the approaching season's trade.

The Waterous Engine Works Co. expect to occupy their new offices at Winnipeg next week. Manager Erb and staff have put up with considerable inconvenience the past few months, through the construction of this fine new "home," and the rush of work that has fallen to their lot, but in a few days will be bappy in pleasant and more commodious quarters.

The Cockshutt Plow Co. are building a fine new factory at Brantford, Ont. For some time the present quarters have been too cramped for their growing business. It was absolutely necessary to secure larger premises and the management began looking about for a new site. They have secured 20 acres a short distance from the premises occupied by them for so many years and on this will be erected a very large manufacturing concern.

The Aultman-Taylor Co., of Peoria, Ill., are said to be looking Canadawards with the view of establishing a factory for the manufacture of separators and engines. The vice-president of the company announces as reasons for coming to Canada: Cheaper labor, less inclination of the people to engage in strikes, and the tariff. The Nor'-West Farmer has not as yet heard where they are likely to locate, but no doubt there will be many "bids" for the new manufactory.

The McLaughlin Carriage Co. (R. McKenzie, western manager, Winnipeg), are busy with the erection of a large addition to their factory at Oshawa, Ont. It is 70 x 130 feet, and three stories high. This company is pushing ahead in grand style. Less than two years ago they built a large factory and the erection of this addition goes to show that business is good with them. As our readers have already been informed, they are also erecting a fine large warehouse at Winnipeg.

Owing to the raising of the C. P. R. track, through Point Douglas, Winnipeg, a number of the warehouses will have to be raised quite a distance in order to bring them on a level with the car floors.

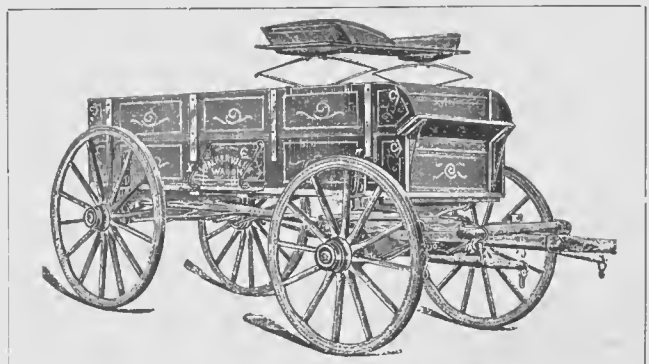
The implement section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Chairman, James Maxwell, St. Mary's; vice-chairman, Harry Cockshutt, Brantford; secretary, R. J. Young; executive committee, P. E. Shantz, Preston; W. J. Johnston, Ingersoll; P. B. Bell, St. George; J. Fleury, Aurora; Frank Frost, Smith's Falls; Robert Hamilton, Peterboro; H. P. Coburn, Hamilton; J. H. Housser, Toronto; W. J. Verity, Brantford, and E. Folkes, Toronto.

The Free Press of recent date says: This morning at the court house the referee delivered judgment on the application made to him in Maw v. Massey-Harris Co. The suit was instituted for an injunction to restrain the Massey-Harris Co. from selling plows which plaintiff alleged infringed on his patent. The Massey-Harris Co. filed a statement of defence setting up that they bought the plows from the Verity Plow Co., of Brantford, and that that company was a necessary party to the action. Plaintiffs thereupon amended their statement of claim, and made the Verity Plow Co. and P. A. Vansickle, the patentee, through whom the Verity Plow Co. claim, parties. The Verity Plow Co. and Vansickle moved to set aside the service of the statement of claim made upon them on the grounds that the courts in Manitoba have no jurisdiction to try the question raised. It is contended that the action as now constituted is one to set aside a patent and that this relief can only be obtained by means of a writ of scire facias. The Verity Plow Co. contend that under the Patent Act they can only be sued in their own province, that being their domicile. The referee made the order asked for with costs, holding that the Verity Plow Co. and Vansickle were not necessary parties. Plaintiffs must first sue in the courts where they have jurisdiction, and after setting aside the patents there, proceed for their damages in this suit as originally constituted. Plaintiffs will appeal from the above decision to a judge of the court of King's Bench.

JUST A WORD!

Walkerville Wagons

ARE THE BEST



Write to

THE FAIRCHILD COMPANY, LIMITED, Winnipeg, Man., Sole Agents for Manitoba and N.W.T., or
THE WALKERVILLE WAGON CO., LIMITED, Walkerville, Ont



Direct Shipment of Wheat.

Subscriber, Rosthern, writes: "In your issue of Sept. 20th, in answer to a number of inquiries, mine among the rest, you give information as to the different ways that are open to the farmer to market his grain, but your answer does not cover the question I sent you, which, in short, was this: (1) Is the commission agent indispensable, and, if so, why? The ground for my question is very simple. The wheat we raise is never at a very high price, and in order to get the full value for it we are in duty to ourselves and those dependent upon us bound to clear away every go-between that forms a tax upon our industry. The commission agent is such an impost, and if he is not indispensable he should be cleared away. Now, your reply already given fails altogether to state why he is indispensable. You say the farmer who wishes can go to Fort William and sell his own grain, but as I live a thousand miles away from that point that information is no good to me. In the town that is the centre of my district is a gentleman who tells me he is a grain commission man. His name is on the list of those gentlemen connected with the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. He has solicited me to let him ship my wheat, as he tells me he ships for other farmers. In so doing he does NOT go to Fort William. Now, this is the question: If he can stay 1,000 miles from Fort William and yet ship and sell my wheat for me, why should it be necessary for me to travel the 1,000 miles to do the same thing? The commission, I know, is not heavy—a \$10 bill on a 1,000 bushel car, but it is as useful in my pocket as in his. Now, what I should like to know is: (2) Does the government inspector mark each car with the grade of wheat it contains before it leaves Winnipeg? (3) Who is the responsible consignee to whom the grain is delivered? (4) Why cannot this knowledge be given to the farmer?"

Answer—We thought that in our last issue we had made the matter quite plain. We shall answer the questions first.

1. The commission man is not "indispensable" so far as the practice of the trade goes. Any farmer can sell anything he likes wherever he can find a market for it. But when he tries to do his business in his own way he soon finds that it will pay him better to pay a man who knows a great deal more about selling wheat than he does, rather than to do the job himself. We know of no business worth calling a business where the "middle man," so much detested by Subscriber, is not employed and always at higher rates of commission than is charged for selling wheat. You may call that middleman by different names. The man who makes shovels or clothes finds he must employ a wholesale warehouseman, and from him the country merchant buys in smaller quantities. This makes two middlemen to be paid out of the price of the article before the consumer can buy it. If there is any way to be found in which a man growing wheat at Rosthern can sell it at Winnipeg or Fort William without paying some agent to do so we have never heard of it. He can ship his wheat to Fort William to himself and have all charges sent back to him, but how is he to sell it? Subscriber wants to know *why* the commission man is indispensable—simply for the same reason he cannot buy a single hammer direct from the manufacturer. ~~He will not deal with him.~~ Who will he write to for the price of wheat? There is no one officially appointed to write to. Even if he did get a quotation it would be only for the day the letter was written and no good three or four days later when he was ready

to sell. If an offer was made in advance it would be sufficiently low to cover any decline in the market. If the work of getting quotations is done by telegraph instead of by letter it would not take long to use up the commission paid a dealer, with no certainty that the highest value has been obtained. Exporters want to buy in large lots and will not bother with single car lots. Some one must collect the wheat. This is why a commission man can make money for a farmer by selling his wheat. By lumping all he has of one grade he can offer the exporter a large amount and secure a better price.

2. No, no mark is put on the car. The government inspector grades every car that passes through Winnipeg and gives to the owner or his agent a certificate of its quality and sends a duplicate to Fort William. As soon as that certificate is given a sale can be made. In any case the railroad company will put the wheat into its proper bin at Fort William, after they receive the duplicate inspection certificate, and call for the freight and inspection charges, which must be paid before the wheat is delivered to the owner or the man who has bought it from him or his agent.

3. There is no official consignee. If the owner wants the bill of charges sent back to him the railway company will do so. If he has written his name on the back of the shipping bill he got from the station agent (indorsed it) and sent that bill to any one in whom he has confidence that man can sell the wheat. But if this man puts the price in his own pocket and "skips out," the man who trusted him will come to grief. But if that shipping bill is sent to a commission firm at Winnipeg, the sender is sure of his money, for no man is allowed to handle wheat in that way till he has given the elevator commissioner security that all the grain passing through his hands will be properly accounted for.

4. We have been doing our best for years to inform farmers on these points and most of them know it perfectly well. We never heard of any one who tries to conceal it, but some pupils are very slow to learn.

With a view to further clearing up this question of wheat shipment we shall try to follow a car from, say, Rosthern till it gets on board the boat at Fort William. The relative documents are as follows:—

1. The shipping bill shows the date of shipment, weight of wheat and number of the car. This is handed to the shipper by the station agent, and the car sent on to Winnipeg for inspection.

2. The inspection certificate shows the grade fixed by the inspector at Winnipeg, and the car goes on to Fort William. On arrival there the car is weighed; then the C.P.R. makes out a statement, which shows the gross weight in pounds, as given by the government weighmaster. If there was shrinkage on the road that is deducted from the total as given on the shipping bill. The freight rate per 100 lbs. is the first item in the freight bill, and the total freight at that rate. It also includes 40 cents for Winnipeg inspection and 25 cents for weighing into the C.P.R. elevator at Fort William, and the rate and amount of storage, if any.

If the car was inspected "tough" it would go to King's elevator, from which comes a certificate of the gross weight, the loss in drying and the charge for drying.

All sales are made at Fort William prices. The wheat, after it is in the elevator, may be sold half a dozen times, but the original shipping bill always goes to the last buyer.

The commission agent can sell as soon as he gets the certificate of inspection, and when he receives from Fort William the freight and charges bill, he can then make his returns to the original consignor, stating the selling price, the freight and charges bill, and his commission of 1 cent to a farmer, or ½ cent to a local elevator buyer who is a member of the Grain Exchange. Along with this goes the cheque to pay for the wheat. The freight charges are not

paid by the commission man. The man who holds the documents pays when he takes the wheat out of the elevator. If this is done in the fall, only the exact amount of the freight is charged, but if the wheat lies in the elevator over winter 6 per cent. interest on the freight and also the charge of storage is added.

When a boat is loaded, the dealer who holds the shipping bills gathers them all together and pays the freight and elevator charges. The inspection in (40 cents per car), inspection out (50 cents per car), weighing in (25 cents per car) and weighing out (30 cents per car). Every item regarding every car is entered on the "Manifest" of the steamboat on which the wheat is loaded, and a copy of it duly forwarded to the dealer who has shipped the wheat. When he has given the railway company his cheque for the total amount he is free to carry his cargo out of port.

The question of how a commission man living at Rosthern can sell wheat when a farmer cannot is easily answered. He is licensed by the elevator commissioner and has given bonds in security for the value of wheat passing through his hands. Men who run one elevator, or part of an elevator, and are members of the Grain Exchange, rarely try to sell on their own account. They find it more profitable to hand over their wheat to a commission man at Winnipeg, who charges them half a cent a bushel for its sale. He is close in touch with the world's markets by means of the telegraph, and can always earn his commission without the original owner being one cent poorer.

Wheat Growing Countries.

Some of the great wheat-growing countries are scarcely ever referred to as large raisers of this cereal simply because, needing the grain at home, they export very little. Italy, Germany, and Spain, for example, all grow far larger quantities than Argentina or Australia, but we hear little about their wheat, because they consume practically all of it at home. Much is written about the wheat crops of Argentina and Australia because they are contributors to the general commerce in wheat; though, as a rule, twelve countries each produce more wheat than Australia and ten countries surpass Argentina in annual yield.

It would take about all the wheat of Australia to make the macaroni that Italy manufactures from her home wheat supply, with a great surplus left for bread. Argentina would have to increase her produce about fivefold to raise the amount of wheat grown in France, which ranks third among the world's producers. It is easy to forget that France is surpassed only by the United States and Russia in wheat production, for her great crop does not supply her need, and she is a wheat buying country. A little over forty years ago rye bread was the staple food of the French peasantry, but most of them have since joined the wheat-eaters, with the result that the people cannot raise all the wheat they need.

France's average crop is usually about one-third larger than that of India, whose wheat seems to attract more attention than France's harvest, for no other reason, apparently, than because in good crop years India is expected to help supply the deficiency of Europe.

Except in famine years, India has from 12,000,000 to 35,000,000 bushels of export wheat, grown in our winter months, when the climate in the best wheat districts is usually as cool, at least, as a Minnesota summer. Though India is the fourth largest grower, the wheat crop is far inferior in importance either to the rice of the lowlands or the millet of the drier plateau of the Deccan, these two grains being the great staples of vegetable food. There is an export tax on rice because the country needs all it grows; but the ability to help supply Europe with wheat bread is a boon to the farmers of the Punjab for which they have to thank the Suez Canal. They could not send wheat to Europe as long as it was

necessary to double the Cape of Good Hope, passing through the tropics both in the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic; but steamship transportation through the canal made a new source of breadstuffs tributary to Europe; and Indian export wheat is one of the most conspicuous illustrations of the influence a great ship canal may exert upon the economic conditions of a country.

The United States dwarfs all the other wheat-exporting nations. There are only four countries, Russia, France, India, and Italy, that raise more wheat than we send across the ocean to foreign consumers; and this is not counting in the 15,000,000 to 18,000,000 barrels of flour we annually export.—New York Sun.



Broiling steak so that it will retain its rich, beef flavor, be tender and juicy, is an art.

And, like all other arts, success or failure largely depends upon the artist's facilities—in this case on the broiling door.

Cornwall Steel Ranges

have a door specially made for this purpose.

It is roomy enough to broil a large steak, and is so constructed that the broil is placed directly over the fire.

Used also for toasting.

No other steel range has so many new and practical features as the "Cornwall."

And, it sells at a reasonable price—Is from \$13 to \$25 less than any imported range, besides being heavier and better in every way.

Sold by all enterprising dealers.

Catalogue and prices sent for the asking.

McClary's

Makers of the "Sunshine" furnace and "Famous Active" range.

London, Toronto, Montreal,
Winnipeg, Vancouver,
St. John, N. B.

A Substitute for Coal.

The present famine price for anthracite coal has brought out an important statement from Dr. Bell, of the Dominion Geological Survey. He is of the opinion that we need not in the future be cornered for the want of hard coal as long as this country contains the peat accumulations that it does at present. Just now, however, it is a little late to commence the erection of machinery and the establishment of a plant to make peat into fuel. During the past two years, under instruction from the Geological Department, experts have examined the deposits of peat in every part of the Dominion and collected all possible information regarding it. The reports have been most encouraging and show that we have very large deposits of peat.

Peat exists in all parts of the Dominion. It requires a cool and moist climate and will not accumulate in a hot, dry climate. In fact, the climate cannot be too cold for peat. The greatest peat accumulations are to be found therefore in the Maritime Provinces, Newfoundland and the peninsula of Labrador. In Quebec province, it can be found in eastern parts and in the northern parts of New Ontario, although a little exists in other localities in Ontario.

In Manitoba and Western Territories it is too dry for true peat, but on the Pacific slope and in the Yukon valley it can be found in large quantities.

Among other things Prof. Macoun looked into the question of peat in the Yukon valley. Having sketched the geographical distribution of the true article in addition there are large accumulations of vegetable substances in our swamps and marshes that can be converted into fuel by modern processes.

Dr. Bell is most emphatic in his assertion that in the future it will be our fault if we are stuck again for cheap fuel. He believes that we can make ourselves entirely independent of the anthracite kings, and the present condition should be a warning to us to develop our own resources.

Peat has been used in several sections of Ontario. Housekeepers find it a fine summer fuel, having an agreeable odor. It is most desirable for grates and furnaces.

Dr. H. M. Ami, also of the geological survey, says of peat: "It is an excellent fuel, and in some respects better than coal. The heat is so intense from the peat, however, that the difficulty will be to get stoves or ranges with iron of a quality that will not be easily burned out. There is no reason why peat should not become a good paying industry."

A Cable to the Separator.

So many separators have been burned this fall that some proper means of saving them in case fire breaks out should be adopted. One plan that has worked well is to have a wire cable attached to the separator and the engine, so that at the very shortest notice the separator can be pulled away from the stacks. Even if the engine is not a traction one, the cable should be laid out ready to hitch teams to. One outfit which had a cable attached caught fire in the fans in some unknown way. The separator was promptly pulled out to burn, clear of the stacks and wagons, and no loss occurred other than the separator, the fire being too far advanced to put out. The cable is a good precaution and the numerous fires this fall should make every owner anxious to use every precaution to avoid loss.

Very favorable yields of spelt are reported from several points. The best record so far is 12 acres on the farm of Sir William Van Horne, at Selkirk, which made 80 bushels to the acre. A few acres of wheat after potatoes on the same farm made 50 hushels.

Brandon Fair Board Meeting.

The annual meeting of this association took place on Sept. 22nd and a very gratifying report and balance sheet was presented by the directors. Many business men in the city had joined the directors in a financial guarantee for their business intromissions. The gate and grand stand receipts showed an increase of 25 per cent. over last year. The financial statement for 1902 is as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

Shareholders calls on stock ..	\$ 858.00
Entry fees ..	601.40
Gate and grand stand receipts ..	9,151.10
Privileges ..	1,636.00
Prize list ..	936.00
Grants ..	3,267.10
Entry fees, speeding events ..	897.25
Subscriptions 1½ mile dash ..	375.00
Donations received ..	345.00
Donations still due ..	424.00
Rent, sales and storage ..	45.85

\$18,536.70

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries ..	\$844.96
Printing and advertising ..	1,213.02
Office expenses ..	82.09
Grounds and building ..	928.00
Prizes paid ..	3,823.25
Exhibition ..	2,363.42
Attractions ..	1,489.70
Audit ..	30.00
Interest and discount ..	6.45
Sports ..	2,687.40
Unpaid accounts ..	380.93

\$14,149.22

Receipts ..	18,536.70
Expenditure ..	14,149.22

Balance .. \$4,387.48

The auditor's report shows a valuation of grounds and buildings of \$25,862.98, which along with sundry small items brings up the assets to \$26,534.43. The liabilities total \$11,991.99, which leaves a very satisfactory balance on the credit side.

The new directorate for the coming year will be as follows:—R. M. Matheson, president; Archie McPhail, 1st vice-president; H. L. Patmore, 2nd vice-president. Directors—Messrs. W. Anderson, J. P. Brisbin, W. Ferguson, J. Hanbury, W. J. Lindsay, W. Middleton, W. Warner, J. S. Gibson, J. A. McKellar, J. W. Fleming, R. E. A. Leech. Special commendation was given Manager Irwin for the way he had conducted his share of the business. It was pointed out by the attractions committee that though they had only spent one dollar where Winnipeg had spent seven there was no complaint against the quality of the entertainment offered. The business meeting will be held next year on the second Thursday in November so as to allow a larger number of farmers to be present.

The Red River Valley—What It Is and What It May Be.

"As the country develops and intensive and diversified agriculture results, the question is not alone that of drainage and getting rid of surplus water in wet seasons, but also that of equal importance, how to conserve and utilize this water during dry seasons, or dry periods of each season. The Nile Valley, with a productive area of only three-fourth the size of that of the Red River Valley within the United States, and with crude methods of irrigation and agriculture, was able, in 1890, to support a population of over 6,000,000 people, while the population of the Red River Valley is less than one-thirtieth of that number. The Red River Valley, for climatic reasons, can never hope to equal in productiveness that of the Nile, yet with intensive agriculture which is rapidly developing, who will dare predict what the future shall be, when its natural resources are fully developed."

"The Nor'-West Farmer is all right. Every farmer should be a subscriber."—A. M. Campbell.



Every Landlord

realizes that bills for interior repairs soon eat up the profits from his rentals.

Every new tenant wishes a different wall paper or other changes in interior decorations. Warps, cracks and discolorations, no matter how small, are pointed out as needing immediate attention.

Pedlar Steel Ceilings and Wall Patterns never crack or warp.

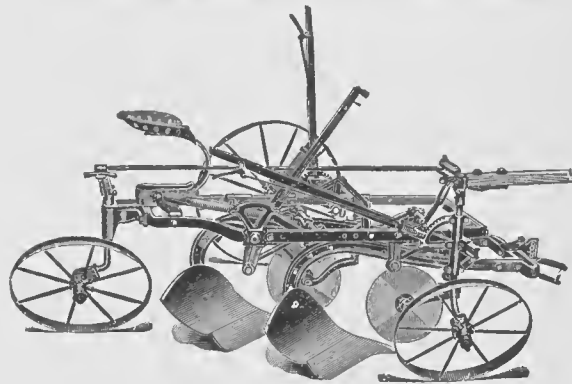
The annoyance of falling plaster is avoided, while the artistic creations possible are bound to evoke enthusiasm from the most critical tenants.

A large illustrated catalogue gives fullest particulars. We'll send one when we know you're interested.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE,
Oshawa, Ontario.

Eastern Branch:
22 Victoria Square, Montreal.

Farmers are
the Judge
and Jury



When it comes to testing the merits of a farm implement. Certainly no one knows the requirements of a tool in actual use better than they. If farmers won't have anything to do with a machine it's pretty convincing evidence that it's no good.

Already they have disposed of the case against the **Columbia High-Lift Gang Plow** and pronounced it **Guilty!**

Guilty of giving less trouble than any other Gang on the market.

Guilty of going through years of service with practically no expense for repairs.

Guilty of having absolutely no unnecessary trips, toggles and triggers to break and get out of adjustment.

Guilty of being the simplest and accordingly the strongest Gang they had ever seen.

Guilty of doing splendid work and giving superb satisfaction in any and every condition.

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The faculty of Wesley College announces that it has prepared a course of study especially designed for young farmers and farmers' sons. It will consist of a practical treatment by competent instructors and experienced farmers of such subjects as are of peculiar interest to the farming community.

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3. A course of two lectures a week on English literature. The effort here will be to bring the students into touch with some standard English author and thus create a taste for good literature and an appreciation of the excellencies of the best writers.

4. A course of twice a week on mechanics. This will consist of a treatment of the forces and appliances constantly employed by the farmer. A few of the fundamental principles of steam and electricity will be dealt with.

5. A course of two lectures a week in practical bookkeeping. This subject will be treated from the farmer's standpoint. The aim will be to enable him to keep a systematic account of all his transactions, and to know what part of his operations is paying and what is not.

6. A course of five lectures a week covering such important subjects as (a) Commercial law, (b) The principles of political economy, (c) Commercial geography, (d) The constitution of the Dominion of Canada. Number (a) will include instruction in contracts, notes, agreements, mortgages, etc.; (b) will deal with such matters as rents, wages, interest, money, and the causes of their fluctuation; (c) will discuss the products of various countries and the laws which determine the movements of trade; (d) will give an outline of our constitution, showing the powers of the federal government and its relation to the provinces.

LECTURES OF INTEREST.

In addition to the above regular course, provision has been made for:

7. A course of ten lectures on some phases of practical farming, by a practical farmer.

8. A course of ten lectures on stock and stock raising. The various excellencies of the different grades will be set forth by one thoroughly experienced in this important industry.

9. A course of five lectures on fruits and fruit growing, by a successful fruit grower.

10. Two lectures will be devoted to the rotation of crops. This will consist of a discussion of the different methods of recuperating the wasted energies of the land.

11. In two lectures an experienced farmer will describe the building which experience has shown to be best adapted for the farm.

The fee will be \$20 for the whole course of lectures. Board can be obtained in the city for about \$3.50 per week. The estimated amount of all the items of expense (including travelling, board and tuition) connected with the taking of the course is \$100.

William Anderson, of Balmoral, who last spring sowed 1½ bushels of spelt to the acre, is now satisfied that he would have done better had he used 2 bushels. The seed is larger, which means that there are fewer grains to the bushel.

Good Harvest Weather in Alberta.

One of The Nor'-West Farmer staff who has been travelling in Alberta writes, under date of October 1st:—"There has been good weather for harvesting in Alberta all through September. A slight fall of snow occurred at Cardston and Pincher Creek on the 15th, doing damage to uncut grain, but not harming grain in stock."

As the weather in Alberta was so wet during the early part of the season, and the crop in consequence was backward in developing, the good weather of September has been particularly fortunate, as a broken fall would have caught things in somewhat bad shape.

Draft of Farm Wagons.

How to get the easiest drawing wagon combined with convenience of loading is always a question of practical interest. Too high a wagon means extra labor in loading and unloading. Too low wheels means heavier draft. How to get the golden mean for everyday work is the question.

This question has had special attention for years from the Missouri Experiment Station, which has recently issued a bulletin showing the aggregate results of the tests made. The draft was determined by the use of a self-acting dynamometer.

The net load was in every case the same, viz.: 2,000 pounds. Three sets of wheels of different heights, all with six-inch tires, were used as follows: Standard, front wheels 44 inches, rear wheels 55 inches. Medium, front wheels, 36 inches, rear wheels 40 inches. Low front wheels 24 inches, rear wheels, 28 inches. As summarised by the assistant who had charge of the experiments the teachings of the tests are as follows:

First—For the same load, wagons with wheels of standard height drew lighter than those with lower wheels.

Second—The difference in favor of the standard wheels was greater on road surface in bad condition than on good road surfaces.

Third—Low wheels cut deeper ruts than those of standard height.

Fourth—The vibration of the tongue is greater in wagons with low wheels.

Fifth—For most purposes wagons with low wheels are more convenient than those of standard height.

Sixth—Wagons with broad tires, and wheels of standard height are cumbersome and require much room in turning.

Seventh—Diminishing the height of wheel from 36 to 35 inches in front and 44 to 40 inches in the rear did not increase the draft in as great proportion as it increased the convenience of loading and unloading the ordinary farm freight.

Eighth—Diminishing the height of wheels below 30 inches front and 40 inches rear, increased the draft in greater proportion than it gained in convenience.

Ninth—On goods roads, increasing

the length of rear axle so that the front and rear wheels will run in different tracks to avoid cutting ruts, did not increase the draft.

Tenth—On sod, cultivated ground and bad roads wagons with the rear axle longer than the front one drew heavier than one having both axles of the same length.

Eleventh—Wagons with the rear axle longer than the front one require wider gateways and more careful drivers, and are on the whole very inconvenient, and not to be recommended for farm use.

Twelfth—The best form of farm wagon is one with axles of equal length, broad tires, and wheels 30 to 36 inches high in front and 40 to 44 inches behind.

A knowledge of the above facts is important to the farmer who is desirous of doing the best work with his wagons and at the same time conserving the energy of his teams.

Ed. Note.—Some of the above noted propositions needed very little demonstration. When the land is dry the difference in draft between wide and narrow tires is not so great. Every such trial brings out more conspicuously the advantage of the sleigh over every form of wheat draft.

An association has been formed in Western Ontario to carry on the work of road reform in a similar way to that done in Eastern Ontario.

Saturday, Sept. 13th, was a bad day for separators. Two are reported burnt at Crystal City and three at St. Leon. Threshing on a breezy day is a serious risk.

The Canada Linseed Oil Mills, Ltd., Montreal, desire to purchase a large quantity of flax seed, and have appointed the Northern Elevator Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, their agents for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Farmers having flax seed to sell can obtain prices from their buyers on the street or by writing to the Northern Elevator Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

A Scotch farmer of an experimental turn of mind has been trying to ascertain how far the seeds of the field thistle would fly. He found that in an ordinary wind the heaviest and best matured seeds went a very short way. Lighter seeds travelled much farther, but were too weak to produce healthy plants. Our "Canada thistle" is the same variety, but our climate must be more favorable to producing a perfect seed. The safe course is to mow and burn. Half ripe seeds of most Manitoba weeds grow quite well.



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TORONTO, ONT.

The Influence of Environment on Wheat.

It is now about twenty years since the Division of Chemistry of the American Department of Agriculture took up this question and worked on it for several years. Samples of home and foreign grain were analyzed to determine the proportion of starch and gluten which they contained. But this miscellaneous work furnished very little practical instruction, the analyses themselves not being quite reliable and of no use in determining the influences that affected the quality of the wheat handled.

A decided step in advance was to send to Colorado, Oregon, California and North Carolina samples of all the varieties collected, there to be tested alongside each other, first in the field, afterwards in the laboratory. It was then found that while the climate of Colorado tended to increase the gluten in the resultant samples the effect elsewhere was all the other way. Mr. Richardson, the officer in charge of this experiment, had the idea that the soil was the most important factor in producing the changes in the resultant crops, but he soon found out his error. It is rather curious to contrast this mistaken notion of a professional investigator with the theory held and propagated by the late Consul Taylor that the gluten contents of wheat increased in proportion to the amount of north latitude at which it could be got to ripen. It is also curious to note the zeal with which modern American speculators are proclaiming the wheat growing powers of the very region whose merits "Saskatchewan Taylor" never tired of declaring, though his views were then generally looked on as of the most visionary kind.

The latest version of Mr. Richardson's investigations, as set forth in the Agricultural Report for 1901, which has just reached us, is that "the soil as a rule has the least effect of all the important factors of environment upon the chemical composition of the grain, provided, of course, that it contains the essential elements of plant food necessary to produce an average crop." "The soil," says the reporter, "is one of the most potent factors in determining the size of the crop and amount of the material harvested, but it does not have a very marked influence on the chemical composition of the crop produced."

In this last extract the reporter gets much nearer the truth, but all the way through his researches he shows up much more successfully as an analyst than as a man familiar with actual wheat growing. It is now some years since the late Mr. Pillsbury gave away, in five-bushel lots, a car of the best "Scotch Fyfe" to assist in settling by every day methods the very same question. The results as we recall them were: That season had perhaps the largest influence, soil and climate each a full share, and the preparation of the soil had also a considerable influence. On a piece of well done backsetting, 20 miles south of St. Paul, Minnesota, the best out of over 100 sample sacks was grown, a small, clear berry of good milling quality. Where the soil was naturally soft or had been seeded in a too loose condition, the berries were big, soft and inferior in milling value, and the question so far as it affected Red River wheat production was regarded by all who were conversant with the whole case as practically settled by that one test. We have never heard of anything since that tended to discredit the practical value of that one comprehensive experiment.

The next point made by the reporter is much better taken. He says: "One of the principal seasonal influences affecting the composition of the wheat grain, and probably also of other cereals, is the length of period of growth. There appears to be a marked relation between the content of protein matter and starch and the length of the growing season. The shorter the period of growth and the cooler the climate the larger will be the content of protein and the smaller the content of starch, and vice versa. It is evident, therefore, that in countries where the period of growth is prolonged,

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ed, as is the case in certain parts of the Pacific coast and the Southern States, there would be a tendency to increase the amount of starch in the grain at the expense of the nitrogen; while in regions of short growth, such as Minnesota, the Dakotas and other northern latitudes, where the wheat is planted in the spring, there would be a tendency to increase the protein at the expense of the starch."

The general deduction made from the teaching of these experiments is to hasten the period of growth as much as possible where a high protein content is desired. This leads to the suggestion that in regions where it is possible, spring wheats should be cultivated in preference to fall wheats. Especially would this remark apply to irrigated areas where a rapid and uniform growth of the wheat could be secured, under proper conditions of moisture, till the period of approaching maturity was reached; then by the withdrawal of the water, wholly or in part, the ripening would be accelerated.

This last point on the possible influence of irrigation has received striking confirmation in the history of this year's wheat growth in Manitoba. In no previous year has there been such an amount of spring and early summer rainfall. Every indication led up to the conclusion that the profuse straw growth induced by those rains must lead to the production of softer grades of wheat. This induction was in itself quite correct, but the rapid drying up of the weather and high temperature introduced a condition highly favorable to the production of a much better grade than earlier conditions warranted us to expect.

But even with the best light we can gather from agricultural experience and chemical science there are already cars of Manitoba grown wheat coming in for inspection that it will take a good deal of study over before we can find a satisfactory explanation why they are so. We find wheat that would easily class as White Fyfe that is certainly grown from Red Fyfe seed. Just why it is so is well worth trying to find out.

It must have come under the notice of careful observers among our readers that the best of seed sown on scrub land was followed by a crop full of white grains. There may not so many who know that when used as seed on a different class of soil that white seed was followed by as good a sample of No. 1 hard as if it had been well colored and bright seed. The excess of white grains in stubble wheat as compared with the crop following the same seed sown on well done backsetting or fallow has also been frequently noted.

There are indications that the present season will show some rather perplexing problems in wheat coloring. Some portions of a field show very white grain,

others a good red. The rainfall of spring and early summer, the lack of natural drainage at some places more than others, and the presence of alkali are all points to be noted, and we hope to be favored at a more leisurely season by readers of an observant habit of mind with facts pertinent to the question.

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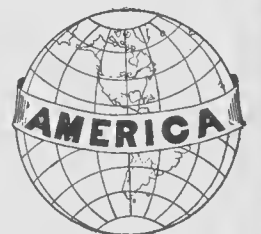
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Second Crop Bulletin of the Northwest Territories.

On page 733 of the August 20th issue of The Nor-West Farmer we gave the estimate issued by the Territorial Department of Agriculture of the crop prospects of the grain growing districts. That estimate was based on information collected previous to July 20th. The Department has since issued another estimate bringing down their expectations six weeks later. In most districts the prospects have improved. In District No. 12, Edmonton, Strathcona and Wetaskiwin, there has been a very marked falling off, mainly due to repeated and severe hailstorms that have traversed considerable areas in the district. Wetaskiwin settlement was the worst sufferer. It will be interesting later on to find out how many of the losers had no faith in government hail insurance or were not just quite satisfied with its terms.

any wheat whatever there. There was none ripened on August 31st, and they have had no weather since then to do any ripening; but, on the contrary, have had frosts which have doubtless done damage."

Anyone in the West can tell Mr. Stupart that he is decidedly wrong about his estimate of this year's crop. He may have been acting on the best knowledge he possesses, but he hasn't got one hundredth part of the number of observations in the West that he should have before he begins to make such statements about our crop. Through his lack of intimate knowledge of the country he has made a laughing stock of himself and brought the weather service into disrepute. If this is a sample of his knowledge of the country it is time the Government found a better posted man. In the face of the most magnificent crop ever harvested in the West Mr. Stupart's news is particularly out of place.

His warning, however, that dry years

		July 20.		Sept. 1.	
		Acres under crop (est.)	Comparison with last year. Per cent.	Crop expectations. Bushels.	Comparison with last year. Per cent.
Dist. No. 1—Carnduff, Alameda and South Moose Mountain	Wheat	116,016	110	2,626,400	105
	Oats	25,479	105	1,017,700	110
	Barley	1,755	100	52,700	105
Dist. No. 2—Weyburn and Yellow Grass	Wheat	9,340	105	215,000	110
	Oats	2,181	105	96,500	105
	Barley	25	110	500	110
Dist. No. 3—Moosomin, Whitewood, Wapella and Broadview	Wheat	95,702	93	2,130,500	98
	Oats	26,714	95	822,000	108
	Barley	2,850	98	78,000	100
Dist. No. 4—Grenfell, Wolseley, Indian Head and Qu'Appelle	Wheat	151,947	94	4,066,500	95
	Oats	22,657	95	1,307,000	90
	Barley	1,380	98	47,500	100
Dist. No. 5—Regina and Moose Jaw	Wheat	109,000	99	3,105,000	100
	Oats	26,439	95	1,307,000	90
	Barley	763	95	30,400	95
Dist. No. 6—Crane Lake, Maple Creek and Medicine Hat	Wheat	200	100	7,000	100
	Oats	1,942	105	92,000	100
	Barley	65	95	2,500	100
Dist. No. 7—Yorkton and Saltcoats	Wheat	15,342	95	369,000	105
	Oats	18,757	97	683,000	108
	Barley	460	100	22,000	100
Dist. No. 9—Prince Albert	Wheat	44,536	95	941,000	108
	Oats	15,557	94	560,500	98
	Barley	4,523	96	128,000	96
Dist. No. 10—Battleford	Wheat	1,027	95	22,000	95
	Oats	1,000	95	44,000	100
	Barley	55	90	1,900	100
Dist. No. 12—Edmonton, Strathcona and Wetaskiwin	Wheat	26,891	92	616,000	66
	Oats	85,389	91	3,265,500	73
	Barley	10,800	85	323,000	70
Dist. 13—Red Deer, Lacombe and Ponoka	Wheat	2,225	93	47,000	100
	Oats	17,265	95	648,000	102
	Barley	2,491	98	36,000	110
Dist. No. 14—Carstairs to Penhold	Wheat	300	90	5,100	105
	Oats	5,593	90	148,500	108
	Barley	2,084	98	44,000	98
Dist. No. 15—Calgary and Central Alberta	Wheat	1,058	80	18,500	75
	Oats	13,959	85	497,000	60
	Barley	1,218	85	35,000	75
Dist. No. 16—Lethbridge, Macleod and Pincher Creek	Wheat	11,377	95	268,000	110
	Oats	13,219	100	473,000	90
	Barley	1,308	100	32,000	100
Total Expectation July 20th.				Sept. 1st.	
Wheat		14,437,000 bus.		14,649,500 bus.	
Oats		10,961,700 bus.		10,725,500 bus.	
Barley		906,000 bus.		844,000 bus.	

Some of the changes in the column for crop expectations for Sept. 1st, are due to a revision of the area under crop not noted in this table.

The recapitulation at the close shows no great difference in the total expectations, improved weather and prospects generally having evened up local losses.

Climatic Conditions in the West.

R. F. Stupart, director of the Dominion weather bureau, is inclined to doubt the reports of the large crops in Alberta and Saskatchewan, and predicts another drought for Manitoba. He says: "It is not well to be too sanguine, since the climatic conditions of the Northwest do not change to any appreciable extent, and in the natural order of things another drought will be experienced in the country before long. It may probably come next year or the year after. It is well known that Western Canada has wet and dry seasons alternately. The wet period of the past three or four years is about to end, and the dry weather may be expected. The crops in Alberta and Saskatchewan will not be anything like the reports indicate. In fact, it is questionable whether they will ripen

may come again is well taken. The two excellent seasons we have just had tend to make us forget the lean years that have passed. It would be useless to talk conservation of soil moisture to farmers just now, but it might be a good thing to have lots of moisture for next year's crop for all that.

Russian Crop Report.

A crop report has just been issued from St. Petersburg, Russia, giving the estimate of this year's crops as follows:—Wheat, 540,000,000 bushels; oats, 300,000,000 bushels; barley, 150,000,000 bushels.

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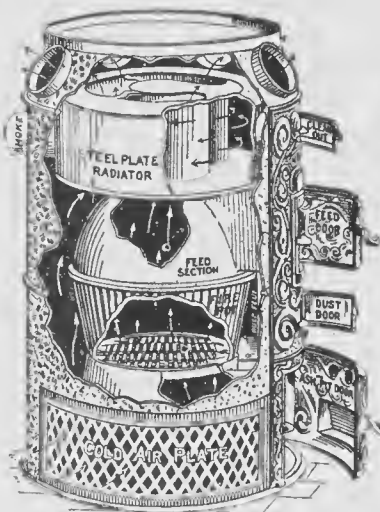
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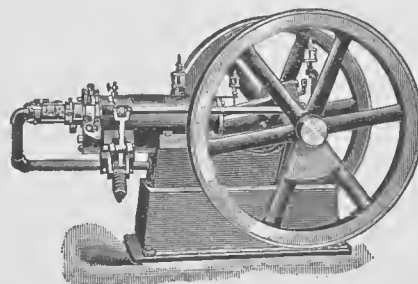
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Miami.

A visit to Miami allowed one of our representatives to take a run of two or three miles north, and to secure photos of a few of the splendid farm buildings to be found there. In the small part of the settlement which we saw, there are about as many evidences of progressiveness as are to be seen in any locality in Manitoba. The crops were very heavy this year, and were a little earlier than was the case in many other parts of the province. We noticed that one or two of the farmers were erecting new granaries so as to be ready for the storing, if need be, of this season's crop. Thos. Renwick, who is one of the large farmers of the district, had a hog pen 60x16 feet, divided into seven pens. The building is set on stone foundation, and the walls are made of two thicknesses of lumber (one rough and one matched) with tar paper between.

Swan Lake.

About six miles north of the town of Swan Lake, Manitoba, in one of the prettiest pieces of park land we know of anywhere, is kept one of the most successfully managed flocks of sheep in Manitoba. The breed is the good old favorite black-faced Shrop, and the owner is D. E. Corbett, whose appearance as an exhibitor at the big fairs each year is attended by extensive prize winning. This flock numbers about 80 head, is carefully bred and includes many animals of good form and type. They are kept during the summer in a pasture of about fifty acres, but are allowed the run of the whole farm as soon as the crop has been removed in the fall. Notwithstanding that wolves often come close about the buildings, no losses from this source have occurred during the past three years. A sheep pen 32x50 feet is provided for the winter housing of the flock, and the owner finds it possible to secure a considerable quantity of pea vine in the hay, which he uses as choice winter ration. This fodder is particularly suitable for sheep feed. In regard to the market for young rams for breeding purposes, we were informed that the demand was good, and it was never difficult to dispose of all the animals which could be placed upon the market. Not many buyers cared to take ram lambs for service, but the demand for shearlings has been very satisfactory. Besides paying considerable attention to his flock of sheep, Mr. Corbett has about 200 acres of crop to look after, owning five quarter sections of land, and still finds time to perform the duties involved through his position as reeve of the municipality of Lorne.

Close at hand is the farm of A. Moore, breeder and exhibitor of Clydesdales and Hackneys. Mr. Moore was very busy with harvest, and we did not see his young horses which were running out to pasture. We noticed, however, that an addition of 38x32 feet had been added to his barn, and being provided with stone basement, the stabling accommodation of the farm had been considerably increased. A band of some twenty-two head of horses is kept in all, and seven or eight of these are registered.

Kawende and Willow Range.

One of the parts of Manitoba which has made especial progress within the past few years is the country lying south of the Assiniboine between Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie. A Farmer representative spent a few days recently in the district about Kawende and Willow Range, and had a chance of seeing something of the development which is tak-



ON THE FARM OF D. E. CORBETT, SWAN LAKE, MAN.

General View of Homesteading.

A few of the Shropshire Mammies. Nearest building is sncep pen.

ing place. Being cut off from markets until such time as the N. P. built the present Portage branch of the Canadian Northern, very little settlement took place until into the 90's, and a large proportion of the farmers have been on their places only for the past eight or ten years. But the soil is a deep, rich loam, and land values have advanced very rapidly until one or two of the recent land sales have been at prices above \$20 per acre.

The universal tendency toward large grain growing and shipping shows itself here as elsewhere, although R. H. Home, some seven or eight miles south of the railroad, has gone into hogs to the extent of about 100 head. While some fairly large bunches of cattle are kept, still, when compared with other places, there seems to be a spirit of carelessness in respect to stock raising. We noticed a good many young cattle, and we think we saw one or two loose young bulls of a Jersey cross, although it is not easy to see just the wisdom of such breeding in a district where dairying is not very largely undertaken.

A large government drainage system for the opening up of considerable land near the railroad is expected to be pushed before long, thus opening new land for settlement as well as improving the roads leading from the south.

In the way of fruit growing not very much has been done, but the writer was shown the best collection of native plums on the farm of D. Mandeville which he has ever seen on any private Manitoba farm. There are some sixty-five trees in all, comprising about eight varieties, some of which are of very satisfactory quality. Many of the trees were carrying at least two pailfuls of fruit — all

the trees could hold, although they were growing amongst the grass.

Considerable immigration has within the past three or four years been directed to Elie, a few miles closer to Winnipeg, and quite a respectable village has appeared at that point.

Probably one of the greatest retarding influences which has tended to keep settlers away from the country along this line has been the fear of being unable to secure good water. In some local places this trouble does exist, but in other spots plenty of first-class water is readily secured. As this difficulty is overcome, and the fear of it is dissipated, still more rapid progress will be made.

Along the Soo Line.

Though this is a new district, yet at every point crop conditions were found to give a very promising showing by a representative of The Farmer who passed down the line as far as Weyburn. At every point there is a lot of building going on, not only in the country but in the towns as well. This shows that the merchants have confidence in the farmers as well as the country, in fact, it is a most hopeful sign in any district. At every point along the line we found the farmers well satisfied, in truth we can safely say there is not a farmer that is not satisfied with the district, its soil and its prospects. Three years ago any land along here could be bought for \$3 an acre; now it is from \$7 to \$20, according to location. As an example of the progress being made we will just illustrate by one case. Three years ago an Ontario farmer sold his farm for



FARM HOME OF JAMES CAMPBELL, MIAMI, MAN.

Front View of Residence.

Across the Turnips and Corn.

\$5,000 and settled here. He now has 300 acres in wheat, and a heavy crop it is. At the time of our visit cutting was beginning, and we found one man using almost 5 lbs. of twine to the acre. In many places roots are doing well on last year's breaking. At Milestone we saw some excellent garden peas. Potatoes will be rather a light crop over the whole district. All kinds of vegetables are doing well. This year's crop will see many farmers thoroughly established.

Ryrie Watches.

WHILST we guarantee to keep a "Ryrie" Watch—aside from breakage—in perfect action for two years, there is no limit to its perfect time-keeping qualities.

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It is a 15-Jewel Movement in a 14k. Solid Gold Case.

We guarantee its safe delivery, and will cheerfully refund the full price if on receipt it is not perfectly satisfactory.

Write for our New Catalogue.

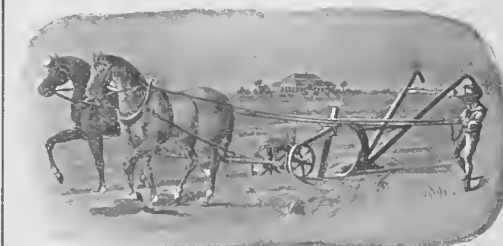
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Refer all communications for Manitoba and the Northwest to The Western Implement Mfg. Co., Limited, Winnipeg.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.



OUR BUSINESS METHOD.

The Nor-West Farmer gives no chromos, puffs no swindles, inserts no humbug advertisements, and does not devote one-half its space to telling how good the other half is. We believe, through careful inquiry, that all the advertisements in this paper are signed by trustworthy persons. Rogues shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns. In all cases in writing to advertisers, say "I saw your advertisement in The Nor-West Farmer."

Threshers should send to Lusk & Co., Box 255, Portage la Prairie, Man., for a safety band cutter. See advt. in this issue.

Thomas Gibson, Carstairs, Alta., writes:—"I have the last three years of The Nor-West Farmer bound and I consider them most excellent reference books."

It is worth the while of any of our readers to send a request to Smith & Burton, Brandon, for their fall catalogue. In doing so, don't forget to mention The Nor-West Farmer.

One of our subscribers in South Africa writes:—"It is quite a treat getting a look over some of the old home news in The Nor-West Farmer, and I need not add that each copy changes hands many times before being finally discarded."

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the Angle Lamp advertised elsewhere in this issue. The Nor-West Farmer has no hesitation in recommending this lamp to our friends. Make the farm home bright in the evenings, when a few dollars will do it. If you use one once you will never want to do without it again. Write Hilton, Gibson & Co., P.O. Box 391, Winnipeg, Man., for catalogue and prices.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Fraser & Ross, Brandon, Man., on page 878 of this issue of The Nor-West Farmer. This old-established firm carries an immense stock of goods, thereby giving customers great variety in choice. If you cannot visit this store personally, write your wants, which shall have as careful attention as though you were there yourself. Watch the last page of The Farmer for something new every issue.

A. D. Rankin & Co., Brandon, Man., personally examine and approve of every fur garment before they accept it, and it is to the advantage of every customer that they are "dubbed" the most particular buyers in the trade. Their goods come direct from the first sources of supply at the least possible cost. If interested in furs of any kind for the coming winter, write early for your requirements. You will receive courteous treatment.

Stovel's Guide for October shows an increase of 33 banks in Western Canada and contains the corrected area of the Northern and Northwestern Provinces and Territories in the West. The areas are as they have been computed for the first volume of the census by the geographer of the Department of the Interior, according to the measurements of the new map of the Dominion. It also gives a revised list of the post offices and other up-to-date information.

The Vermont Farm Machine Co., at Belows Falls, Vermont, is building large additions to its works to accommodate its growing business. It was only last winter that the company built handsome new office buildings, and an addition to the main building three stories high, measuring 60 x 40 feet, has just been completed. A new machine shop will be put up to the west of the present main building which will be two stories high, measuring 172 x 60 feet, with basement 112 x 17 ft. In the near future a storehouse four stories high will be put up alongside the local electric railway, so arranged that freight cars can be run into the building and loaded. These extensive additions and alterations will give the Vermont Farm Machine Co. one of the largest and best equipped manufacturing plants in New England.

Blackleg.—It is highly probable that there will be a good deal of blackleg this fall, as there are a number of spring calves that are in good condition, and the pasture is good. It is a well-known fact that calves in good condition are much more likely to have blackleg than if they are poor, as in times of drought. Therefore the prudent cattleman will vaccinate his calves, and protect them against blackleg. It is important to make a careful selection in the vaccine, and the preparation that has stood the test of time is that furnished by the Pasteur Vaccine Co. What they call "Blacklegine" is ready for use as sold, each dose is separate, and it is as easy as possible to use with the Blacklegine outfit that only costs 50c. "Blacklegine" has been a tremendous success during the last few years, though the Pasteur Co. still furnish the original and genuine vaccine in the old powder form, as some men still prefer it.

Customers requiring goods manufactured by the Metallic Roofing Co., for immediate use, can obtain them from Thos. Black, Winnipeg, who carries a complete stock, or from Merrick, Anderson & Co., who carry a stock of shingles and siding.

The Morden Chronicle has just completed its first year in the hands of its present proprietor, R. G. McCuish. The anniversary number marks the second enlargement of the paper. It is now one column wider in the page as well as longer. It is a bright, newsy sheet, and its proprietor is deserving of the success his efforts are securing.

"Something New."—Messrs. Burrows, Stewart & Milne, of Hamilton, have issued a beautiful book containing a very nice assortment of cooking recipes, with the intention of advertising their Grand Jewel stoves and ranges, so well known throughout Canada. The book is not what the public have been getting year after year from other companies advertising, but is one that has had experienced and practical people working on it, till it is perfection to all those who will use it. We feel sure that in publishing this book recipes have been supplied not only for the cook, but for the household in general, which if followed will give the same results as their celebrated stoves, namely, the best that money can buy. Messrs. Merrick, Anderson & Co., of Winnipeg, the Manitoba and Northwest depot for Grand Jewel stoves and ranges, will be pleased to hear from anyone desiring to get one while they last. They can also be obtained free of charge from all dealers who handle the famous Grand Jewel stoves. If you already have one and have a friend who would like to get one, drop a card giving address and it will be forwarded prepaid to any post office address in Manitoba or the N.W.T.

In the Veterinary column of our last issue there was a letter from a farmer at Ponoka, Alta., referring to the loss of his calves from verminous bronchitis. A Scotch farmer has on his own responsibility been experimenting on his calves and sheep with Little's Fluid Dip. He tried it first for scours in sheep, and after unsuccessful use of turpentine and linseed oil on calves affected with worms in the windpipe, started on them with it also with equal success, losing only one calf out of 45.

He explains his method of use as follows:—"When I do not require to use it in the spring for my calves, I start early in October and continue until about the middle or end of November, dosing about 50 calves twice a week, whether there is anything wrong or not, as I was always losing one now and again by scouring or quarterill, either at the end of the year or in the spring. Since I dosed my calves in that way the deaths have not been one in two years." He also used it on a two-year-old bullock for a bad case of scours.

He adds: "I feed a large quantity of sheep. As stated, I use Little's Fluid Dip for any cases of scour in same. I regularly use it in autumn to the lambs, starting middle of September to end of October or middle of November, and dose twice a week (1 in 50), and find they are healthier and they keep free from scour after a few doses. I always did lose a number of lambs in October and November, in some seasons five to the hundred, but since I began to dose with Little's Fluid Dip the deaths have been less than one per hundred. This year I have 421 lambs, home-reared and bought, and to date have only lost one of this number. On some farms round here the death rate is very heavy."

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AND TOILET USE.
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The BEST and the CHEAPEST
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We are agents for the celebrated Heintzman & Co. Pianos, Bell Pianos and Organs, and Dominion Pianos and Organs, also the New Williams and New Goderich Sewing Machines.

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Reliable
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A Complete FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.

YOU CAN MAKE 12 TO 20 PAIRS PER DAY

YOU CAN GET 10, 15, & 20¢ PER PAIR.

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—A BARGAIN—

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GEORGETOWN - ONTARIO - CANADA

Mention THE NOR-WEST FARMER.



In the Garden.

This is the time of the year to tidy up the garden and get everything ready for a good start in the spring. All the rubbish from this year's crops should be gathered up and either burned or added to the compost heap. Those vines that have been infested with insect pests should be burned, for, if left on the ground, they will become a hiding-place for insects that will molest the vines next spring.

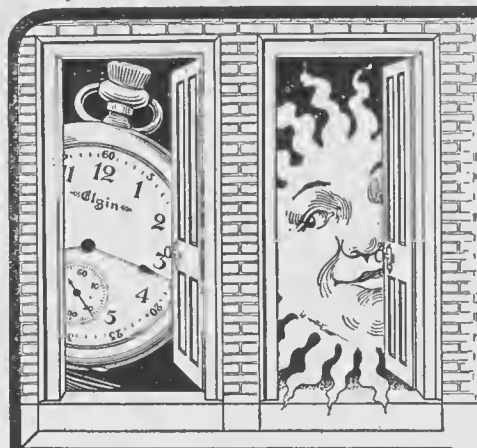
The salsify and parsnips for late fall and spring use should by all means be left standing in the rows. For winter use leave them standing as late as possible, then dig and store in out-door pits or in sand in a cool cellar. Turnips and rutabagas, on account of the strong odor, should never be stored in the house cellar. Bury in pits without straw or other litter. Narrow trenches a foot or more in depth are best, and when covering, allow the soil to sift down through the heap as much as possible. When the

time to do so during winter. The best winter bloomers are those started as slips in the spring and grown in pots. Older plants held back from blooming during the summer will come on for winter if given proper treatment.

The secret of getting bloom from young plants is not to put them in large pots. The plant makes growth as long as there is new earth to fill with roots. As soon as the roots have occupied all the earth and space of the pot, or become "pot bound," then the plant has reached the limit of its growth and begins to prepare for death by forming seed to perpetuate itself. This results in bloom. By keeping plants in pots on the small side the roots soon fill the pot and blooming can be hastened. It is a mistake to put plants intended for blooming into too large pots.

Time to Lift Plants.

It is a mistake to leave plants intended for winter blooming out doors until the frost touches them. They should have opportunity to become accustomed to in-door life before fires are lighted, and while it is yet warm enough to have open doors and windows, that they may not be subjected suddenly to too great a change. Plants brought directly from the cold, out-door air into close, artificial



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Every Elgin Watch has the word ELGIN engraved on the works. Sold by every jeweler in the land. Guaranteed by the world's greatest watch works. Send for illustrated art booklet—free.

Elgin National Watch Company, Elgin, Illinois.

Strawberries in Dauphin.

J. S. McAdam, of the National Fruit Co., Winnipeg, writing recently to the Treherne Times, says of Bowsman, a point in the Swan River settlement: "I must mention one fact that cer-



GENERAL VIEW OF VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS AT THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT WINNIPEG, 1902.

colder weather comes, extra covering of soil, manure or other litter will be required. The above is good practice also for the beets and carrots, but lacking the strong odor of the other vegetables, there is no objection to storing in sand in the cellar.

For storing cabbage there are various methods in vogue. They are easily stored in a trench three or four feet wide, and deep enough for four or five tiers. Cut the heads from the stumps and remove all loose leaves. Pack them in tiers stump-ends upward. Cover over with straw and boards laid on V-shaped. Cover with soil five or six inches deep over all. Keep them free from dampness, and if allowed to freeze, they will be all the more crisp; but should be kept in that condition until desired for use, and not allowed to thaw.

Small Pots for Window Plants.

Many people wonder how it is that some persons are so successful with flowers and have such a profusion of bloom through winter. The best windows are devoted to the plants and nothing but foliage results, and sometimes not even that. In the first place, plants that have bloomed all summer won't con-

ally heated rooms, receive a check from which they will never fully recover; their leaves drop, and they will never regain their former beauty, therefore, the importance of taking in plants intended for winter blooming early, before fires are lighted, is obvious.

Young Folks' Prize Competitions.

In the September 5th issue of The Nor-West Farmer notice was given of the prizes to be given by the Northwest Entomological Society for best collections of insects and pressed plants. Since his was printed Dr. Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist and Botanist, Ottawa, has kindly made a further donation to the prizes to be offered. The first prize in both competitions will now be \$2.50 instead of \$1.50, and the second prize \$1.50 instead of \$1.00.

The manager of the Lakeport Preserving Co., Colborne, Ont., has been fined for three breaches of the Dominion Fruit Marks Act. Two charges were in reference to a shipment of apples for the old country, and the third one on a shipment to Winnipeg.

tainly surprised me. That was to find at a point, almost as far north as wheat is raised upon this line, a family who make a living by cultivating and exporting tame strawberries and raspberries, and to find scores of boxes in crates done up for export, some for the city and the larger towns. They equal in size and quality anything that I have seen in Winnipeg during the summer, and at almost half the cost. This may seem a little incredible to some readers unacquainted with the fact, but the same can be easily verified, and then I know you will not doubt the veracity of your former townsman and subscriber. I am only desirous of showing what can be accomplished by careful industry and experience. We regaled ourselves plentifully in the garden from the vines and then indulged in strawberries and cream to our heart's content in the house for tea."

Maxwell Smith, of Vancouver, has been appointed fruit inspector for B.C. under the Fruit Marks Act.

It is reported that one-half of the potato crop of New York State is ruined by blight. The wet weather is held responsible for this.

It you need Power for any Purpose

Gasoline Engine

Buy a THOMPSON-LEWIS and have a reliable Gas or

That will always be ready and easy to start, safe, convenient, economical and durable. For descriptive catalogue, address the manufacturers. J. Thompson & Sons Mfg. Co., Beloit, Wis.

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Dealer in Wood and Iron Pumps. Wood or porcelain iron cylinders for a good strong wood pump, and that will give good satisfaction. Write to

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We have for delivery next fall and spring:

- 100,000 Russian Poplars
- 25,000 Russian Willows
- 200,000 Manitoba Maple Seedlings

A large lot of the above is for forestry purposes, the balance for our regular retail trade.

We have also 10,000 beautiful young plants of small fruits, flowering shrubs, Virginia Creepers, etc.

For clean, healthy, hardy fast growers and pretty trees, this Russian stock stands head and shoulders above all others, and the Virden Nurseries is where to get them.

CALDWELL & CO., Proprietors, Virden, Manitoba

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THE CALIFORNIA OF CANADA, with land at one-tenth the price. Write for Farm Pamphlet to the SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION, Box 540, Vancouver, B.C.

When writing, please refer to this paper.

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RUBBER GOODS

Latest Novelties. All styles. Correspondence invited. Enclose 2 cent stamps for circulars.

THE UNIVERSAL SPECIALTY CO. P.O. Box 1142, Montreal.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

The Year is Growing Old.

Come out with me on the hillside,
The world is in gay attire.
The maples along the lowlands
Glow with fall's early fire.
The elm-tree and the ash-tree
Have changed their green for gold.
And the beech-tree's leaves are russet,
Ah, the year is growing old.

See! when the breeze comes blowing
Its way down the steep hill's crest,
The leaves, like birds, are flying
North, south, and east and west.
Through the haze that is over the land-
scape

A breath comes, chillingly cold,
Like a sigh in the midst of singing.
For the year that's growing old.

Oh, the beauty that's all about us!
How soon it must fade and die!
I wonder if bare boughs dream of
Green leaves and the summer sky?
I wonder if old folks' dreaming
Is the same, when the days are cold,
Or is it heaven's spring they think of
When life, like the year, grows old?

What matters the autumn's coming
Or the fall of the ripened leaf?
There's an endless springtime nearing,
And winter's reign is brief.
Oh, sorrowful thoughts—forget them!
Look forth with a joy untold
To the time all hearts have faith in,
Where nothing we love grows old.

—Eben E. Rexford.

Arrangement of Plants in the Window Garden.

Those who started cuttings in early summer for winter flowers, if they gave them proper treatment, should have by this time a collection of sturdy young plants. To be successful cuttings must be chosen from such plants as are adapted to the windows in which they are to be grown.

Usually a room has windows facing two ways, either north and east windows or north and west, or else south and east or south and west. A room containing only south windows will grow all sorts well, for by exercising a little ingenuity south windows can be made to do for even the sorts which require little sunshine. The partial shade which they require can be given by placing them at the sides of the window, back from the glass behind taller growing sorts. But rooms having no south windows cannot be made to accommodate the needs of the sun-loving sort, no matter how inventive the brain of their owner; and we need expect no blooms from them in an east window (which is next best to a south window for them) before the last of February or March, and but few then, while west and north windows would not produce flowers at all from such plants. But, no windows need be empty for there are many plants adapted to all windows, and even north ones may be filled with those which will bloom.

In arranging your plants in the windows, something besides effect must be considered; for, often times, when a plant will show its beauty to the best advantage the situation will not be such as will best serve to retain its beauty. See that even such plants as object to sunshine have a strong light, for no plants will flourish without it; so do not keep them too far from the glass, and have the window shades rolled high. Such plants as require the highest temperature, should be placed on the highest shelves. The temperature is much higher at the top of the windows than at the bottom. Care and watchfulness will show where each specimen will grow the best.

In filling your windows, no doubt you will find that no amount of crowding will make room for all of your young plants; and right here is a source of failure with many. They are tempted by their desire for many species and colors to crowd their plants. I have seen more than a dozen plants crowded into a little window scarcely large enough to afford the necessary light and space for three well-grown specimens. And what

was the result of such crowding? An unpleasing collection of flowers, long-drawn, leggy specimens, with but a tuft of leaves at the ends, which gave their owner much dissatisfaction and no pleasure. How much better to deny this desire for a large collection which gives no pleasure, if the necessary window space cannot be given, and thus be able to derive real enjoyment from a few shapely plants covered with healthy foliage and blooms.

Not only should space be considered when determining how large a collection to keep, but also the amount of care you can give them. One plant well cared for is far more satisfactory than a windowful of neglected scrubs. If you cannot give your plants fairly good care don't keep them.

John McKay, Rapid City, has corn 10 ft. 2 in. high.

W. N. Hutt, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, has been appointed professor of horticulture at the Utah State Agricultural College. He has had charge of the Ontario government fumigation work at various nurseries.

Popular Among Railroad Men.

Because They Cure Kidney Disease, to Which Railroad Men are Particularly Susceptible.

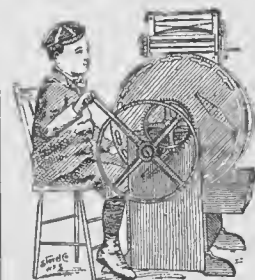
Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

It would probably surprise you to know what a large proportion of railroad men use and endorse Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. For some reason or other, doubtless as a result of the jarring and jolting of the train and the necessity of being out in all sorts of weather, railroad men are very frequently sufferers from kidney disease. Conductors, engineers, brakemen, firemen, as well as commercial travellers and others who go much by rail find that when their backs ache and they feel the strain over the kidneys that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills bring quick and lasting benefit.

Mr. C. Noyes, for many years section foreman and now flagman for the G. T. R. at Peterboro', Ont., states:—"For twenty-one years I was section foreman on the C. P. R. and was exposed to all sorts of weather. As a result my kidneys became affected and there was scarcely a day that I was not troubled more or less. At times I would have sharp shooting pains through my back and would get so used up that I felt like giving up work.

"During this time I was also a great sufferer from constipation. As I heard so much about Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for kidney disease and constipation I began using them and can say that I was entirely cured of my old troubles in a short time. I cannot say anything too good about Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and never lose an opportunity of recommending them."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



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Entirely enclosed; takes little water; any boy or girl can work it.

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Dr. SPROULE, B. A.

The Great English Catarrh Specialist Explains

HIS METHOD OF TREATMENT



THE GREAT ENGLISH SPECIALIST CURES ALL FORMS OF CATARRH.

Seventeen years ago a young, but highly honored Surgeon in the British Royal Navy astonished his friends by suddenly leaving the service and entering on private practice. That Surgeon was the now famous Catarrh Specialist, Dr. Sproule, B.A. His keen brain had early seen in the then new disease Catarrh a menace to the life and happiness of the civilized world. While other physicians were neglecting it as unimportant, Dr. Sproule studied its nature and the means of cure. He labored in office, hospital and laboratory. He mastered the subject.

As Dr. Sproule had foreseen, Catarrh spread with frightful rapidity. Twenty years ago Catarrh was almost unknown. Now no age, sex or condition is exempt from it. No climate or locality is a cure for it. Catarrh is more to be dreaded than yellow fever or smallpox. It is, in the large majority of cases, the forerunner of Consumption. Vital statistics show that deaths from Consumption in this country have increased more than 200 per cent. in the last five years. Nearly all of these cases have been traced back to Catarrh as their starting point.

Dr. Sproule makes the treatment of Catarrh a specialty. He cures Catarrh, the first to make Catarrh a Specialty, has perfected the only scientific, constitutional and PERMANENT cure. Local washes, sprays, halsms, snuffs, etc., only relieve for a time. They often do harm by driving the Catarrh germs deeper into the system. CONSUMPTION, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, PAINFUL STOMACH DISORDERS are liable to result.

Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane and is curable only through the blood, and by medicines prepared for each case. Medicine that will cure one will often harm another. Dr. Sproule's method drives every germ out of the body. It clears the head, stops the hawking and spitting, sweetens the breath, strengthens the eyes, restores the hearing. It purifies and enriches the blood. It invigorates and tones up the entire system. It gives new life, energy and ambition. The hardships of life seem easier to bear. Work becomes a pleasure. The man feels as if made over.

Dr. Sproule's name is revered as that of a benefactor in thousands of homes. If you have any symptoms of Catarrh, the doctor earnestly invites you to write to him and tell him all about it. It will cost you nothing.

CATARRH OF THE HEAD AND THROAT.

The most prevalent form of catarrh results from neglected colds.

1. Do you spit up slime?
2. Are your eyes watery?
3. Does your nose feel full?
4. Does your nose discharge?
5. Do you sneeze a good deal?
6. Do crusts form in the nose?
7. Do you have pains across the eyes?
8. Does your breath smell offensive?
9. Is your hearing beginning to fail?
10. Are you losing your sense of smell?
11. Do you hawk up phlegm in the morning?
12. Are there huzzing noises in your ears?
13. Do you have pains across the front of your forehead?
14. Do you feel dropping in back part of throat?

If you have some of the above symptoms your disease is catarrh of the head and throat.

Mark the above symptoms and send them to Dr. Sproule. He will diagnose your case free and tell you just what to do to get cured. Do not neglect yourself. Above all do not give yourself wrong treatment. The results may be fatal.

DR. SPROULE, B.A., English Specialist in Catarrh and Nervous Diseases, (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Navy,) 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston.

DISEASES OF BRONCHIAL TUBES.

When catarrh of the head and throat is left unchecked it extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and in time attacks the lungs and develops into catarrhal consumption.

1. Do you take cold easily?
2. Is your breathing too quick?
3. Do you raise frothy material?
4. Is your voice hoarse and husky?
5. Have you a dry, hacking cough?
6. Do you feel worn out on rising?
7. Do you feel all stuffed up inside?
8. Are you gradually losing strength?
9. Have you a disgust for fatty food?
10. Have you a sense of weight on chest?
11. Have you a scratchy feeling in throat?
12. Do you cough worse night and morning?

Do you get short of breath when walking?

If you have some of these symptoms you have catarrh of the bronchial tubes.

The foundations are being laid for the sugar beet refinery at Raymond, Southern Alberta. The building will cost half a million dollars and is to be ready for use the 1st of September, 1903.

Samples of the fine display of apples made by A. P. Stevenson at the recent Winnipeg horticultural show are being sent to the various Canadian immigration offices in the United States and England.

AMONG BOY FARMERS.

Wawanesa, Man., July 16, 1902.

Dear Editor—I have been reading the letters from the boys and girls for quite a long time and have enjoyed them very much. My grandpa did take The Nor-West Farmer for two years but the subscription has run out. I live with my grandfather and uncles. My mother died when I was 7 years old. I will be 14 my next birthday. I have one brother younger than me and a half-sister. She is in Wingham and older than I. I have been sick ever since about the middle of April and am not better yet. I had inflammation of the lungs and leg. I have six lances on my leg. We are to have a picnic in Souris city on the 18th of July. I am the only girl at grandpa's. The rest are all married. I had the measles this spring, too, and got a relapse, and that's how I got a sore leg. When I'm well I can milk, churn, feed calves, harness a single horse and drive it, ride horseback, scrub, wash dishes, sweep, help to wash, dust, make beds, crochet ties, doilies and lace. I can bake some and do other things. I go to school when well and am in the third reader. We study reading, writing, spelling, geography, grammar, history, arithmetic, physiology, composition. We have 12 horses, 2 colts, and about 30 head of cattle, 20 pigs, 30 hens and 3 ducks. We own over a section of land. I like to read very much and have read a lot of books. I hope that I may see this letter printed and get a prize. Well, I will close, wishing The Nor-West Farmer much success.—I remain, yours truly, LOTTIE KENT.

Note by Editor—We make a practice of stopping the paper when a subscription expires, so that subscribers may count on this. It is just as much a feature of the paper as the column for Boy Farmers. Can't you get your grandpa to subscribe again?

Virden, Man., Aug. 25, 1902.

Dear Editor—My father takes The Nor-West Farmer, and I take much pleasure in reading the letters from the young farmers, so I thought I would like to see one from Virden. I am 13 years old. I live with my father on a farm 10 miles south of Virden. We have 1,200 acres of land. At present I am going to school and taking up the work for a teacher. Last spring I plowed about 25 acres of land and harrowed about 100. This year we have in about 400 acres of wheat, 100 of oats, 15 of barley and 10 of spelt. We have 14 horses and 3 yearling colts, one of which took first prize at the Virden exhibition this year. We have 16 head of cattle, 14 pigs and somewhere about 150 hens and turkeys. I help milk, put the milk through the separator and feed the calves. On Saturdays I help stook the grain. This year our garden did not amount to much. We have in citrons, pumpkins, cucumbers, onions, cabbage, tomatoes, beans, peas, carrots, radish, and about an acre of potatoes. The fruits we have are red, white and black currants, gooseberries, cherries and cranberries. The cherries and cranberries this year were exceptionally poor. The weather for the past week has been dry and hot by day and heavy dews and thick fogs at night. Last week we were expecting frost, it being so cold at night, but it has kept off and it is hoped it will for a while yet. I will now close, hoping to see this published in your valuable paper.—I remain, yours truly, CHARLIE McLEOD.

Rosser, Man., Aug. 25, 1902.

Dear Editor—I am a boy farmer living on a farm 15 miles west of Winnipeg. We have 100 head of cattle, 30 of which we milk. We have a large cream separator with a pony and tread power to run it. I feed 11 calves night and morning and work hard all day with the men. I am 13 years old and go to school in the winter and some in the spring, just when I am not needed at home. I have read many books

and stories. I like Henty's books the best of all. My father has taken The Nor-West Farmer for three years and he likes it very much. I like it myself, but a boy cannot take so much interest in it as a man who owns a farm.—Wishing The Nor-West Farmer a prosperous future, I remain, yours truly, ALBERT E. CORBETT.

Eureka Farm,
Plum Coulee, Man., Aug. 30, 1902.

Dear Editor—You have been very kind to me. You have sent me two books and I fear that I was only entitled to one. But I really hope that you meant me to keep them, for I do love books. Please excuse me for not writing you sooner, but I am busy all day and too tired at night. I don't have much time to read this summer, but next winter I expect to do lots of studying and reading. There is so much a boy must learn, and I mean to be a rich man. Then I will not forget the kindness of yourself and Lord Strathcona, and I will give books to other boys and girls. We are reading The Lady of the Lake now and I like it very much, especially the part about King James.—Thanking you again, I am, yours very truly, RAYMOND ROBB.

Carroll, Man., Sept. 9, 1902.

Dear Editor—I have been reading in my father's Nor-West Farmer and I saw that quite a few little girls and



AT THE SCHOOL PICNIC.

Little fellows of Excelsior School (Edmonton District) enjoying their school picnic.

boys had been writing to you, so I thought I would too. I am 11 years old and I go to school nearly every day. I read in the fourth book, and we take up geography, composition, drawing, music, history, arithmetic and spelling. I make the beds at home on Saturdays, and when my sisters do not make them, I have to make them after I go home from school. I sweep the floor, wash and dry dishes and dust. Sometimes I scrub the floor. I can milk a cow and sometimes I help in the milking. I take music lessons every Monday and I have to practise a great deal to get my lessons up. My teacher teaches me to do a lot of fancy work. I have a garden of poppies and am going to save all the seeds to plant around the town next year. I am fond of reading and would be pleased to get a book. I think I have told you all about my work.—Yours truly, MARION TURNER.

Shepard, Calgary, Alta., Sept. 1, 1902.

Dear Editor—I am writing to thank you for the nice book you sent me—John Halifax, Gentleman. I have read quite a lot in it, and think it is very nice. I was pleased to get one. My little sister Dolly that got a book from The Nor-West Farmer is dead and buried. Her book was Christie's Old Organ. She had read 63 pages, she left

Bole's Spiced Blackberry Brandy

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25c. PER BOTTLE. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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THE BOLE DRUG CO., WINNIPEG.

in her little bookmark. She had her book nice and clean, as she always put it away in a little bag when she was through reading.—Yours truly, NORMAN MOSS.

Neepawa, Man., Aug. 26, 1902.

Dear Editor—I live with my auntie and uncle because my mother and father are both dead. My mother died when I was four years old, and my father died over three years ago. I have a brother, sister and half brother. My sister is with an aunt in Sudbury, my half-brother is with my step-mother and my brother came out here this summer. I have been out here almost three years, and I like this country very

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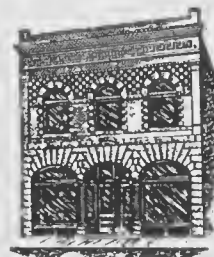
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With it you can choose your equipment for Field, or In-door sports, just as well as by calling at any store—and cheaper—as we make special prices for our catalogue goods, and our trade is so large we can sell you almost as cheap as some dealers pay for their goods. GUNS, Revolvers, RIFLES, Ammunition, SHOOTING CLOTHES, Targets, Traps, Golf, FOOT BALL, Boxing Gloves, PUNCHING BAGS, Fists, SKATES, Skating Boots, SNOWSHOES, Moccasins, TOBOGGANS, Skis, HOCKEY SUPPLIES, Billiards, PING PONG, etc.

T. W. BOYD & SON MONTREAL, P.Q.



The Last Fly of Summer.

'Tis the last fly of summer
That flits on the wing,
And my heart almost aches for
The poor lonesome thing.
No mate of his old age,
No comrade has he,
To stick in my jelly,
Or drown in my tea.
I know if I spare him
He'll frisk on my nose,
Or, perched on my bald spot,
Disturb my repose.
Bereft of his vigor,
And shorn of his pride,
I'll send him to rest where
The good flies reside.

Thanksgiving Cake.

Stir $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. each of butter and sugar together. Warm $1\frac{1}{2}$ pts. milk and pour it over 3 lbs. sifted flour. Mix and add 3 well-beaten eggs, 1 teacup yeast and half the butter and sugar. Set in a warm place to rise over night. In the morning add the remainder of the butter and sugar, 2 lbs. seeded raisins, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sliced citron and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. cinnamon. Work the dough thoroughly, put into cake molds and set to rise. When light, bake in a hot oven. Cover with white icing and ornament with halved English walnut meats, and some candy turkeys.

Ike's Oxen.

Among his neighbors Job Haines was considered a pretty fair sort of man. He had settled in a little town in the southern part of Kansas, where he lived as an immigrant from New Hampshire, and he brought his Yankee sharpness with him, but as he dealt fair and attended to his own business he passed. The only member of the family besides Job and his wife was Ike, a nephew whom Job had taken to bring up, as he had no children of his own. Ike was a typical New England boy about fifteen year old. He had been brought up in one of the coast villages of Maine and had a great love for the sea.

Job, like the majority of Yankee farmers, was a firm believer in cattle and did most of his work with oxen. One day he said to Ike, "Ike, if you'll take that pair of yearling steers and break them to work, you can have them." Ike was exceedingly well pleased at that and at once assumed charge of his new possessions. If ever a pair of young oxen were well taken care of, they were. He groomed them as carefully as the horses, so that their sleek coats shone as glossy as silk, and he was so kind with them that they were as gentle as sheep. He named them Jack and Billy.

In his western home Ike never forgot the far-off ocean. It had been the one hope of his life to be a sailor, but his being sent west had destroyed it. When his uncle gave him the steers to break, the idea came to him that though he could never expect to tread the deck of his own ship he could use ship phrases in the education of his oxen and thus always be reminded of his own home beside the sea. Thus it was that Jack and Billy were educated to work, "broken," totally ignorant of the usual commands by which oxen are managed. "Gee" and "haw," "git up" and "whoa" had no meaning for them whatever. It was "haul away" and "port" and "starboard" and "belay." "Stern all" was back. The oxen grew and waxed strong, and his uncle often remarked that he never saw a team that could do more work than those oxen and Ike. No one but Ike ever thought of handling them.

The nearest neighbor to the Haines' was Deacon Merwin, a good man and a pillar of the church. The good deacon saw that Ike's yoke of oxen were workers, and a desire came over him to possess them. He offered to buy them several times, but Job always said that they belonged to Ike and were not for sale. The deacon asked Ike if he would sell them, but met with such an indignant refusal that he felt angered, but did not give up the idea of possessing the cattle. Finally he went to Job and said:

"Neighbor Haines, if them cattle'll work good every day I'll give you \$400 for 'em. They're too much property for a boy like Ike to have, and it is apt to create in him a bad sperrit and make him feel above his elders."

"Well, I don't know, deacon. The boy sets a deal by them cattle, and a promise is a promise, I gave them to him if he would break 'em, and he has, so I'm bound to keep my part."

"That's all true enough, Neighbor Haines, but Ike's only a boy, and then, remember, \$400 ain't offered every day for a yoke of cattle. Why not sell me these and give him another pair to break; that 'ud do him jist as well?"

The deacon's \$400 and persuasions finally weakened Job's scruples, and he gave in. The deacon was to try them, and if they worked all right was to have them for \$400. How to tell Ike what he had done was a poser to his uncle. His aunt declared it a downright mean piece of business and told

the cattle walked off toward the open gate, in which direction their heads happened to be turned. Job did not want them to go in the road, so he shouted out, "Hoy, hoy!" to turn them around; but the oxen had no idea what "hoy" meant, and so kept going straight ahead. Job shouted louder and struck Billy with the goad. They quickened their gait into a trot and turned out into the road. Then Job shouted, "Whao, whoa!" But they did not mind that either.

"They don't appear to be as well broke as I reckoned on," remarked the deacon as he stood in the cart and viewed the proceedings.

"They're broke well enough," replied Job, rather nettled, "but I'm strange to them. Nobody but Ike ever drove them."

"Well, turn them about," said the deacon.

But they paid no heed to any command, and finally exasperated, Job struck them both with the goad, and they started at a full run down the road. Clattery bang the cart went, and both Job and the deacon were compelled to hold on the cart stakes to prevent them being bounced out of the cart.

"Stop 'em! Stop 'em!" shouted the deacon. "I want to get out. Whoa! Whoa! Whoa, you varmints!" But the oxen only tossed their heads and ran the faster. "Stop 'em, can't you?"

Job was downright mad by this time.

Ahoy! Drat you, you blankety blank brutes!" and the deacon let out such a string of profanity that Job turned a shade or two paler.

While this was going on the oxen had got over considerable ground. The people along the road gazed in open mouthed astonishment to see two such staid citizens going along so furiously with an ox team and were terribly scandalized at their apparent hilarity.

Ike, totally unconscious of what was going on at home, was plodding along toward his chum's when he heard a fearful clatter coming behind him. He turned and could hardly believe his eyes. There came his pets Jack and Billy at a furious pace and his uncle and the deacon in the cart.

"Stop 'em, Ike Stop 'em!" shouted his uncle when he saw Ike.

Ike stepped to one side of the road, and as the cattle dashed up called out: "Belay, Jack! Belay, Billy!" At the sound of the familiar voice and command they stopped at once and went quietly up to their young master.

"I'll have the law of you for this, Job Haines," snarled the deacon as he painfully descended from the cart.

"And I'll call church on you!" retorted Job as he rubbed his bruises. "I won't belong to any church with a man that kin swear like you kin. A purty deacon you be!"

"If I had a brat like that, I'd skin him alive!" roared the deacon as he glared at the bewildered Ike.

"Isaac, take them cattle home at once," said his uncle. "As for this wicked man here, I shall never notice him again."

Ike took the cattle home. His uncle walked. His aunt told him about the contemplated sale, and, though he expressed commiseration for his uncle, it is doubtful if he felt any. His aunt said it served him just right. Ike kept his oxen.



GRANDMA BABCOCK'S BIRTHDAY.

The photo shows Grandma Babcock, of Bon Accord, Alta., together with her descendants, celebrating her birthday. The babies belong to the fourth generation. Grandma has her Bible in her hand.

Job plainly what she thought of him.

It was finally decided not to say anything to Ike until after the sale had been made and the cattle gone. In order that Ike might not be on hand to see his pets sold he was given a holiday and sent to spend the day at a neighbor's, a couple of miles away, where there was a boy of his age who was a sort of chum of his.

The next morning Ike was off bright and early, and the deacon was on hand shortly after. It would not be fair to Job to say that he did not have any misgivings. He would have backed out of the bargain at the least chance, and he really hoped that the deacon would not be satisfied with them. The oxen were brought out and yoked to the cart without difficulty, though the deacon remarked that they did seem "kinder stoopid." Job and the deacon climbed up into the cart.

"Gee up!"

The oxen turned their big eyes round inquiringly. "Gee up, there!" repeated Job. But they did not move a hoof.

"That don't appear like good breaking," remarked the deacon.

"They're broke all right," replied Job. "Come, gee up, there!" At the same time he gave each a prod with the goad. In response to the prodding

"Stop 'em yourself, you old fool!" snapped he. "You know as much how to stop 'em as I do."

"We'll be chucked out and killed!" shouted the deacon as the cart banged over a stone.

The oxen were now thoroughly frightened and running away for fair, and both men were badly scared and holding on for dear life. All at once an idea struck Job.

"Say, deacon, can't you talk some sea talk to 'em? That's what I've allers heard Ike talk to 'em," he called out as the cart bumped along.

"Brother Haines, such sea talk as I've heard ain't proper fer a pillar of the church to repeat, and I'll call meetin' on you fer this if we git out alive," replied the deacon, with as much dignity as he could assume while holding to the stake.

"Do try, deacon!" shouted the terrified Job. "It may save our lives."

Just then the cart gave a fearful lurch, and the deacon banged his head against the stake he was holding to with considerable force. This made him boiling mad in addition to his fear. "Splice the main brace! Shiver my timbers! Pipe all hands to grog!" and then, as that had no effect on the frantic team, "Boat ahoy!" and then, losing all control of himself: "Ahoy!

FROM DEATH'S DOOR

An Ottawa Man's Wonderfully Narrow Escape.

He was in Convulsions and the Doctors Told His Wife He Could Not Live Till Morning, but He Recovered.

OTTAWA, ONT.—Oct. 1.—(Special).—At 309 Gilmore St., this city there resides a man who has been nearer the hour and article of death than anyone who has been privileged to live to tell the story.

He is Mr. George H. Kent, a printer in the employ of the Bank Note Company, of Wellington St.

Some seven or eight years ago Mr. Kent was seized with Bright's Disease, which gradually grew worse till he had to quit work and was confined to his bed, where he remained for some months.

Physicians were in constant attendance upon him, but instead of improving he gradually grew worse and worse.

At last he got so low that his body became terribly bloated and his skin like tanned leather. He had convulsions, which increased in frequency and the intervals between these spasms found him so weak that he was barely conscious.

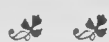
One night, after a particularly bad spell, the physicians told his wife that he could not live till morning.

A messenger was dispatched for a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, which were immediately brought to the dying man.

Mr. Kent did not die. On the contrary, in about two months he was at work again in the shop and has not since been off work for a single day.

Mr. and Mrs. Kent are naturally very grateful and as a mark of their gratitude have called a sweet little girl born to them some two years after Mr. Kent's remarkable recovery by the name of "Edna Dodds" Kent.

Mr. Kent has made a sworn statement reciting the details of his case and his cure.



1902.

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1902.



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Are Rolling in From Everywhere.

This is the finest assortment of goods ever offered to the people of Brandon and Western Manitoba. **THEY COME DIRECT** from the first sources of supply through our hands to yours at least possible cost. Good goods at reasonable prices have made this store the great trading centre of Western Manitoba.



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There is no Department in the Big Store that we take more pride in than the Fur Department. The splendid Fur business we have done here is the best evidence of the reliability of the goods we sell. We know Furs and take pleasure in them. We personally examine and approve of every garment before we accept it, and it is to your advantage that we are dubbed the most particular buyers in the trade.

When you are thinking of buying Furs you naturally think of this store—The Noted Fur House of Manitoba—the best place to buy, because of the splendid and unequalled stock of dependable Furs gathered here.

For all kinds of Dry Goods there is no better store in Manitoba. It will pay you to come many miles to do your trading. If you can't come, use the mails and your orders will have prompt and careful attention.

A. D. RANKIN & CO. *Brandon's Greatest Store.*

If I Had Known.

If I had known in the morning
How wearily all the day
The words unkind
Would trouble my mind
I said when you went away,
I had been more cheerful, darling,
Nor given you needless pain,
But we vex "our own"
With look and tone
We might never take back again.
For though in the quiet evening
You may give me the kiss of peace,
Yet it might be
That never for me
The pain of the heart should cease.
How many go forth in the morning
That never come home at night;
And hearts have broken
And harsh words spoken
That sorrow can ne'er set right.
We have careful thoughts for the stranger
And smiles for the coming guest;
But oft for our own
The bitter tone,
Though we love "our own" the best!
Ah! lips with the curve impatient,
Ah! brow with that look of scorn,
'Twere a cruel fate
Were the night too late
To undo the work of the morn!
—Margaret E. Sangster.

Boneless Turkey.

A new and fashionable way of preparing turkey for Thanksgiving in place of the old way of roasting it is as follows:—

A boned turkey is easily prepared at home if you observe a few rules, which are necessary to success. It is not so good as a turkey roasted in its own skeleton, but it is a novelty to many people. It is rather more expensive

than an ordinary roast turkey, because the stuffing is more expensive. This stuffing for an eight-pound turkey calls for a four-pound chicken, a pound of clear veal, half a pound of salt pork and a quart of solid oysters, besides the seasoning. Chop the veal very fine, or get the butcher to grind it to a paste. Chop the chicken meat and the pork fine. Mix the veal paste with a cup of soft bread crumbs and mix in the pork and mince of chicken. Add two tablespoonfuls of salt, half a teaspoonful of pepper, a teaspoonful of summer savory, one of thyme, one of sweet marjoram and half a teaspoonful of sage. Stir in two tablespoonfuls of onion juice, obtained by pressing the cut surface of an onion on a coarse grater. Finally add a quart of whole oysters, also a cup of broth. Mix the mass well with two raw eggs.

After making this dressing put it in a cold place and bone the turkey. Get a fresh-killed young turkey that has not had the skin broken. Lay it on its breast. With a sharp boning knife, or any slender knife, cut in a line with the backbone straight down from the neck to the lower part of the back, where the turkey is all skin and fat. Cut to the bone. Beginning at the neck, lift the flesh and skin from the bone, cut the tendons and ligaments that hold the flesh to the bones. Do not cut the flesh, but rather push it from the bones. Remove the upper joints of the wing, but leave the little bone at the tip of the wings. As you bone the turkey, you turn it inside out off the bones. Season it and turn it back, with the skin on the outside. Fill it with the stuffing, keeping it in as good shape as you can. The tips of the wings and a few little bones in the extreme end of the rump are left in, to keep the bird in good shape and to hold the skewers in place.

After you stuff the boned turkey, sew it up the back. Skewer the legs and wings down, and sew it in a strong cloth, drawing the cloth very tight at the

legs. Steam it for three hours, then take it out of the cloth, rub it with butter, dredge it with flour, salt and pepper, and let it roast for an hour or longer until it is a fine brown on all sides. If you wish the turkey for Thanksgiving dinner, serve it hot, with cranberry sauce. A dozen mushrooms are a great addition to the stuffing when the turkey is served hot. It is sometimes ornamented with truffles, or when it is served cold, with slices of aspic jelly. In carving, cut off the wings first, then carve the remainder of the bird into thin slices.

Mince Meat.

The head of the beef, or any of the tougher parts not tender enough for table use can be utilized for mince meat. Chop the beef, suet and apples separately, as all need a different amount of attention, and measure after chopping. Take one part suet, three parts meat and six parts apple, for a primary rule. Then, after the first cooking together, determine whether your individual tastes prefer more or less apple and suet. (Suet is the fat portion of the beef, chopped as it is taken from the animal, instead of being melted for tallow). Sweeten with both sugar and molasses, for the apples used for mince meat must be sour. Some cooks peel them as well as core; others only core. I use one tablespoon molasses for enough mince meat for a pie, for too much molasses is fatal. Others use more, and sugar to taste. Lemon juice with the grated rind is an improvement. For those to whom lemons are inaccessible, vinegar gives zest to the mixture.

Currants and citron are a great help, although for common use need not be included. If raisins be put in the mixture they should be without seeds. Some put them in when filling the pies only. Cloves are essential, but try to spice so

that the taste of no one spice can be distinguished. Set on top of stove and cook slowly, tasting from time to time to see if too much beef, too little apple, is discernible, or if any particular spice should be used more freely. Set away in a tight crock and a week later try again. Heat over and then try again and see what may be done to improve it. After making the first pie you can usually tell what is needed to make it perfect, if not already. A little more sweetening, a few whole raisins, a dash of lemon, added before covering with the top crust is sometimes an improvement in the hands of the experienced cook.

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How the Governor Helped Bobby Thanksgive.

It was the slack time at the post office—the hour just before noon, when the morning mail had all been distributed, and the clerks were chatting sociably or reading the morning papers.

The girl at the general delivery window was startled by the sudden enquiry: "Say, is there anything for the Jenners?"

Looking through the window she saw a boy, with big, brown eyes, just on the level with the shelf outside.

She took down the package of letters remaining in the general delivery box, looked all through them, then shook her head, and the boy turned away with a disappointed look.

In the afternoon, after the crowd had left the office, he came again and called up to the girl: "Is there anything for the Jenners yet?"

The girl shook her head, but he was not convinced. "Look for Bobby Jenner," he said. "Maybe you didn't look for that name."

She knew there was no such name in the package of letters; but to humor the little fellow she looked carefully through them, and answered kindly: "Not yet; perhaps it will come to-morrow."

In the days that followed the boy came twice a day, and the question: "Is there anything for the Jenners?" came to be a familiar sound in the post office, and the clerks listened for it with much amusement, but the girl at the window came to dread it.

She was haunted by the mournful look that came into his eyes every time she shook her head, and tried to console him one day by saying: "Your letter will surely come soon; you have been expecting it so long."

"Letter," he said, scornfully, "I never said I wanted a letter; I want a bundle, and I want it pretty soon, too. I've been 'specting it a long time, and—and—I'm just tired of you shaking your head, I am." The defiant little voice ended with something very like a sob.

The girl at the office window was accustomed to hearing complaints from people larger than Bobby, who wanted it pretty soon, too; but none of them had ever affected her as this one did.

She came through the door into the outer office, and, taking Bobby's hand, asked him kindly: "Had you written to someone to send you something?"

Seeing the look of sympathy on her face, he told her all about it. "You see, it's all this way: Mamma used to let me write to Santa Claus and tell him what I wanted at Christmas time, and I always got something—that was when I was a little fellow" (straightening back his shoulders). "My teacher has been telling about the man that runs Thanksgiving, and she read a letter he had in the papers telling the people when to thanksgive and all that, and I asked her was he a real sure-enough man or if he was just a put up job like Santa Claus. She just laughed and laughed, and then she showed me his picture in the paper, and he was just like a man 'thout no white beard like Santa's, and she said they call him Guv'nor. He looked so kind and good out of his eyes, I just thought maybe he would help us a little if he knew how hard up we was this fall. Mamma can't wash as much as she used to, and I can't help much yet; so I wrote a letter to the Guv'nor one day when mamma had gone to the Judge's to help clean house. I made my en-v'lup out of paper like I wrote my letter on; the teacher in the first room showed me how, but it didn't stick good, and I'm afraid it lost my letter out and the Guv'nor didn't get it, and it's only one more week till Thanksgiving."

His voice trembled, and the girl turned her head for a moment to give him a chance to choke back the tears.

"Where did you mail your letter?" she asked.

He pointed to a tiny crack under the shelf of the general delivery window. "Right here," he said. "I couldn't reach the holes where the big folks put their letters."

The girl told him to run along home and try to be patient, and maybe the

answer would come yet before Thanksgiving.

She hastened back to her window, and pulling out the stamp drawer reached in behind it and found a crumpled paper. It dropped out of the envelope into her lap, and she read the pitiful appeal; then taking a sheet of paper she wrote:

"Dear Sir: This important letter has been mislaid in our office, but I hope it is not too late for you to answer it before Thanksgiving."

"Yours very truly,
"The Girl at the Office Window."

She folded this inside Bobby's letter, fastened the corner of the brown envelope with mucilage, addressed it properly and taking a stamp from her own stamp book put it on the corner. She took out her purse and counted her scanty savings; then she put a dime in the stamp drawer and put a special delivery stamp on the brown envelope, too.

The Governor's mail was brought to him at breakfast time. In the package was the queer brown envelope, and the Governor opened it first out of curiosity. He read it through once and smiled. He read it again and whistled softly; then the children called for an explanation, and he read it aloud.

"Dear Guv'nor: I am a boy, but I am not afraid of you, for you look good out of yore eyes. The teacher told me about you bein' the man that run Thanksgiving and I tho't you w'd want all yore pe'ple to have a good time and we an't got enny turkey or enny thing like the teacher read about the pe'ple hav'n'. I don't ker much for them things if you an't got enuff to go 'round, but mamma needs a new dress offel bad, and a shall, she an't got enny to keep 'er warm when we carry the close home, and I an't got no cote or mitt'ns; but if you an't got enny my sise it's all rite. I am just past 8, but I am tolabul big at my age. I w'dn't ask for so much, but I an't got no papa like the other boys, and I tho't you w'd see that we w'd need more help than boys that's got papas. I ast my mamma onct why I ain't got none, and she cried and sed he went away when I was a baby and an't got back. Ple'se send these things if you got plenty, so we can thanksgive, to."

"Yore fr'end,

"BOBBY JENNER."

"P. S.—I like candy, but I don't ever have enny."

When the Governor had finished reading the letter he was besieged by the children: "You will, won't you, papa? You won't disappoint the little fellow; just think, he knew you were so good just from seeing your picture. Say, let us get the things; we can fit the overcoat and mittens on our Bobby, he's just past eight and big for his age; and oh, papa, won't you let us send some things he didn't ask for?"

The children were all talking at once. "Hold on," said the Governor. "I haven't said that I would send the things that he did ask for yet."

His own Bobby looked into his face and said gravely: "I think you won't be good like your picture looks if you don't."

This speech settled the question, and fourteen-year-old Winifred was appointed chairman of the purchasing committee by the Governor, who gave her a bill that sent them all flying at him until he fled down the steps to keep from being smothered by their rapturous embraces.

Bobby Jenner and this thanksgiving became the topic at breakfast, dinner and supper, until the Governor and his wife became almost as interested as the children.

Oh, the bargains the purchasing committee found in the hours after school. There was a soft, warm shawl, two patterns of percale for wrappers, nice mittens and overcoat that fitted plump Bobby perfectly, so of course they would fit Bobby Jenner.

At the end of the week the committee agreed that they had never had so good a time in their lives before.

The Governor came home with an important air one night, and calling the children around him, told the good news that Bobby's father was going home for Thanksgiving.

"Going home; where has he been?" were the eager questions, and the Governor answered sadly: "Jenner made a mistake one time, and they sent him away from home for a long time, to make him sorry for it."

"Oh, papa, has he been in prison?" asked Winifred, in an awed tone.

The Governor nodded: then he told them how very sorry Jenner had been for the wrong he had done, and they were letting him out, before his sentence was out, on account of his good behaviour. He had been to see Jenner and had shown Bobby's letter to him, and Jenner had cried like a baby over it.

When the children showed the Governor the huge bundle they had ready to send, he said it would never go through the mail. Their faces clouded, for they had talked so much of Bobby's surprise, when he asked for his mail, and the girl at the window gave him the bundle.

All at once quick-witted Winifred thought of a plan to overcome the difficulty.

"We will have Bobby's father come here for the bundle when he starts home; he can go to the post office and wait for Bobby and carry the bundle home, and won't Bobby's mamma be surprised?"

This plan met the approval of the committee and it was settled.

In the meantime, Bobby trudged to the office every day, morning and evening, and asked: "Ain't they anything for Jenners yet?" His tone grew discouraged, and the girl at the window found it hard work to comfort him. She felt a bitter resentment toward the Governor, who had paid no heed to the little fellow's appeal.

Thanksgiving morning came; Jenner called early at the Governor's home, feeling awkward and ill at ease in his new suit and his freedom.

The children had fastened a basket to the huge bundle; in it was a turkey, plump and yellow, packed in with oranges, nuts and candies.

The committee shook hands with Jenner, wishing him a glad Thanksgiving; they sent messages to Bobby, and sent Jenner out into the world with a brave heart.

Jenner took the early train for home, and when he reached the town he went straight to the post office. Going to the general delivery window, he asked the girl if she was the person who had forwarded the letter to the Governor. She answered, "Yes," in a surprised tone; then he showed her the bundle and told her that he was Bobby's father.

The girl was delighted with the good news, and asked Jenner to wait inside the office.

Bobby was later than usual; he came with a lagging step and a sad little face. Jenner caught his breath hard as he saw his baby, grown so large. Bobby did not ask the usual question, but looking up into the girl's kind face, said: "I guess it ain't no use to ask; it's too late now, and I guess they ain't ever going to be anything for the Jenners."

The girl came out of the office followed by Jenner with the bundle. She showed Bobby the address in big letters and said: "You see, the Governor sent you such a big Thanksgiving he had to send a man to carry it home for you. Will you show him the way?" She laughed through her tears at the boy's glad surprise.

Bobby reached up and took the big man's hand confidently; not knowing who it was, he led the way home, and there was glad Thanksgiving for "The Jenners."—Lulu Linton, in Ladies' Journal.

The Old Men and Women Do Bless Him.

Thousands of people come or send every year to Dr. D. M. Bye for his Balm Oil to cure them of cancer and other malignant diseases. Out of this number a great many old people, whose ages range from seventy to one hundred years, on account of distance and infirmities of age, they send for home treatment. A free book is sent, telling what they say of the treatment. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis Ind. [If not afflicted, cut this out and send it to some suffering one.]

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The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for boys and youths who are being sent out periodically, after careful training in English homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Resident Superintendent—115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P. O. Box 206—and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man.

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The Trees' Party.

Our orchard gave a concert and a party for the trees;
The trees brought all the birdies and the blossoms brought the bees;
The birdies did the singing, while the bees just hummed a tune,
And the froggies in a little brook came in with their bassoon.

Old Mother Nature gave the trees new gowns both rich and gay,
Of most becoming shades of green with posies applique;
It was as gay a gathering as one would wish to see—
Bright colors flaunting gorgeously on peach and apple tree.

The concert was a swell affair, the orchestra was fine,
Breezes whispered to the branches and the branches kept the time;
But I've some shocking tales to tell—I'm blushing, I declare—
Bees boldly kissed the blossoms and the blossoms didn't care.

A giddy robin redbreast flirted scandalous with a wren;
She simpered and looked modest, but she flirted back again;
And then a saucy bluebird, spick and span in brand-new clothes,
Trilled out the sweetest notes of love to other birdies' beaux.

The leaves were green with envy as the love notes flew around;
Some grew so agitated that they fluttered to the ground;
Just here a gruff old bull-frog in discordant tones of bass
Said to a little tadpole that she had a pretty face.

At this the tadpole wiggled and the gossips, it is said,
Are sure the silly creature has a bad case of "big head."
The revelry waxed wilder as the shades of night grew deep.
And then the whole creation went a-snoring fast asleep.

—Sara Babbitt Butler.

Scalloped Oysters and Chicken.

Drain the liquor from 1 qt. oysters and boil and strain it. Remove all bits of shell from the oysters and wash and drain them. Have ready 1 qt. diced stewed chicken, and some crackers rolled very fine. Butter a shallow 2-quart pudding dish, put in a layer of oysters, then a layer of chicken, and cover with a layer of crumbs, add seasoning and bits of butter, then another layer of oysters, followed by chicken, cracker crumbs, seasoning and butter, and continue thus until the dish is nearly full, having crumbs and bits of butter on top. Stir a well-beaten egg in the strained oyster liquor and pour it over the top. If not sufficient to moisten through, add a little sweet cream or milk. Bake in a hot oven until nicely browned, usually about 20 minutes.

A Homespun Thanksgiving.

In these days of progress, when luxuries and improvements indoors and out are the sign manual of every prosperous farmer's home, it is unusual to sit at a feast entirely home-made and home-grown, with the salt, spice and soda, only, excepted.

Even the coffee, served with the yellowest cream, was in the old times obtained from a kind of grain grown for its novelty, and for those who preferred another beverage, there was milk, and shrub made of the diluted juice of several preserves. Maple sugar and honey were the sweeteners used in all the cookery, from the mince, apple, pumpkin and custard pies to the layer and fruit cake. Damson plums, with the pits extracted, aided currants and citron in rendering toothsome the steamed suet pudding, fruit cake and mince pies. Buttermilk replaced cream tartar, and the flour was from home-threshed wheat. Here are the directions for the fruit cake:

Two cups maple sugar, melted and

partly cooled before mixing with 1 cup honey, and 1½ cups buttermilk in which a level teaspoon soda has been dissolved. Add salt, spice, 2 well-beaten eggs, 1 scant cup butter, flour for quite a stiff sponge, 3 cups flour-dredged currants, 1 cup sliced citron, 1 dozen plums halved. The fruit should be added after beating the mixture well. Add 1 cup gooseberry preserves. Bake two inches deep, in slow oven.

The layer cake was very thin, showing only two crusts when split. Two cakes were baked, that there might be four layers, and currants spotted all four. Strawberry preserves sandwiched the upper layers, raspberry jelly the next two, and grape jelly the lower. The whole was coated with milk icing.

The plums were added to the mince pies just before putting on the upper crust. A pound of chopped butternuts improved the pudding's flavor, which was served with whipped cream.

The pickles—sweet apples, cucumber, beet and chow chow—were steeped in cider vinegar. Marsh cranberries were an excellent appetizer for the Thanksgiving turkey. Strawberry and blueberry tarts, filled before baking, were served for tea. The bread was graham muffins, with cherry sauce.

In the evening, corn balls, nuts and apples were passed around, and the family told each a story before singing the Doxology and breaking up.—The Maine.

A President's Talk to Farmers

In a recent talk to an audience of American farmers, President Roosevelt made the following pithy remarks. Other farmers might do worse than make a note of them:—

A man to be a good citizen must be a good bread-winner, a good husband, a good father.

The man who lives simply and justly and honorably, whether rich or poor, is a good citizen.

The forces which made these farm-bred boys leaders of men are still at work in our country districts.

In the long run the only kind of help that really avails is the help which teaches a man to help himself.

Almost all of our great presidents have been brought up in the country, and most of them worked hard on the farms.

Material prosperity without the moral lift toward righteousness means a diminished capacity for happiness and a debased character.

We live in an era when the best results can only be achieved, if to individual self-help we add the mental self-help which comes by combination.

The man on the farm, more than any other of our citizens, to-day is called upon continually to exercise the qualities we like to think of as typical of the United States.

The average tiller of the soil is better informed than many who presume to give him advice.

To prevent pimples and blackheads on the face, bathe often, use plenty of exercise, avoid pastry, pickles, and any other food you find indigestible. To remove blackheads, steam the face well over boiling water, press out the blackheads, and apply cold cream. It is best to do this when going to bed.

Common soaps destroy the clothes and render the hands liable to eczema.

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Ladies' ready to wear goods is one of our big departments. Northeys' fashionable jackets, ulsters and costumes, also separate skirts—the most stylish, best made and best fitting garments to be had. We also show a magnificent stock of Ladies' Blouses, "Tookes" celebrated goods.

We are giving an extra share of room to our Hosiery and Underwear Department for ladies, which is in charge of a competent saleslady. Ladies' underwear is one of our leading attractions because of our control for Brandon of two of the best makers' goods. Sample value is an extra good Vest, long sleeves, full fashioned, fleece or plain finish, pure wool at 50c, regular 75c value; ladies' sizes, children's sizes, in pieces and combinations. A magnificent range of Hosiery for men, women and children.

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The beautiful goods now shown in this department are an attraction to the ladies because of their finish and quality.

In view of the growth of our Dress Making Department during last summer we felt justified in making special efforts to secure the latest novelties in Dress Goods materials. All are new and up to-date.

Miss Jellsett, who has had charge of our dress making parlors during the past season will again be with us. Ask any of your lady friends who have had garments made by her during the past season and you will not doubt our assertion that nowhere else in Brandon can you do as well as to finish, fit and style as with us.

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